

JPRS-UPA-87-041  
29 DECEMBER 1987



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# ***JPRS Report***

## **Soviet Union**

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***Political Affairs***

# Soviet Union

## Political Affairs

JPRS-UPA-87-041

### CONTENTS

29 DECEMBER 1987

#### PARTY, STATE AFFAIRS

MSSR 1st Secretary Addresses National Minorities, Youth Issues [S.K. Grossu; SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA, 3 Oct 87]	1
Udmurt Obkom Chief Assesses Perestroyka in Oblast [P. Grishchenko; PRAVDA, 9 Oct 87]	6
Saratov Obkom Chief Responds to Criticism [A. Khomyakov; SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA, 9 Oct 87]	8
Penza Obkom Chief on Oblast Restructuring [PRAVDA, 20 Sep 87]	9
BSSR Minister of Light Industry Replaced [Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA, 7 Oct 87]	10

#### HISTORY, PHILOSOPHY

All-Union Conference On History Of Soviet Nationalities [SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA, 16 Oct 87]	12
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#### CULTURE

LITERATURNAYA GAZETA Runs Satire on Perestroyka [A. Arkanov; LITERATURNAYA GAZETA, 5 Aug 87]	14
Veterans Defend Bulgakov's Critic Vishnevskiy K. Aru, Ye. Gabrilovich, V. Tikhonov; SOVETSKAYA KULTURA, 26 Sep 87]	16
Kirghiz Poet Ponders Nationalism, Language Issues [A. Tokombayev interview; KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA, 29 Nov 87]	18
Mikhaylov Elected First Secretary of Moscow Writers Union [LITERATURNAYA GAZETA, 21 Oct 87]	19

#### SOCIAL ISSUES

Institute Head Notes Confused Worker Opinion On Restructuring [V. Chichkanov interview; IZVESTIYA, 4 Sep 87]	23
PRAVDA Letter Condemns Youth Culture [PRAVDA, 10 Nov 87]	25
Jurist Discusses Regulation of 'Nontraditional' Youth Groups [V. Ovchinskiy; SOVETSKAYA YUSTITSIYA, No 17, Sep 87]	27
Uzbek Coverage of Crimean Tatar Commission, Demonstrations	30
Working Commission Meets [PRAVDA VOSTOKA, 19 Sep 87]	30
Demonstration in Fergana [A.V. Buturlin interview; PRAVDA VOSTOKA, 8 Oct 87]	31
Procurator's Office Issues Warning [PRAVDA VOSTOKA, 9 Oct 87]	33
Official Interviewed on Letters [O.K. Adamanov interview; PRAVDA VOSTOKA, 10 Oct 87]	33
Extremist Actions Criticized [A. Grigoryev; PRAVDA VOSTOKA, 10 Oct 87]	34
Boredom Factor in Teenage Drug, Toxic Substance Use [V. Yudanov; SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA, 12 Aug 87]	36
Causes of Teenage Prostitution Examined [LITERATURNAYA GAZETA, 16 Sep 87]	39
Procuracy To Strengthen Fight Against Economic Crimes [KOMMUNIST, 30 Aug 87]	42
Higher School Reforms Proposed [Edil Eyvazov; KOMMUNIST, 1 Aug 87]	42
School Reform Proceeding Too Slowly [KOMMUNIST, 19 Aug 87]	43
More Time Demanded for Teaching Azeri Literature [Shamistan Mikayylov; KOMMUNIST, 21 Aug 87]	43
Teacher Urges More Democracy in Education [Yagub Bunyadov; KOMMUNIST, 26 Aug 87]	43
Private Computer Information Service Opens in Baku [E. Aliyeva; KOMMUNIST, 2 Aug 87]	43
Arabic, Persian Language Training To Increase [M. Panahi, S. Huseynov; AZARBAYJAN MUALLIMI, 12 Aug 87]	43
Shortcomings Noted in School Computer Text [Zahid Garalov; KOMMUNIST, 13 Aug 87]	44
Turkmen Trade Unions Mobilize Against Narcotics [SOVET TURKMENISTANY, 1 Aug 87]	44
TuSSR: Local Anti-Drug Campaign Highlighted [MUGALLYMLAR GAZETI, 12 Aug 87]	44
Anti-Drug Campaign Faulted in Mary Oblast [SOVET TURKMENISTANY, 28 Aug 87]	44
Bride-Price Murderer Receives Death Sentence [SOVET TURKMENISTANY, 28 Aug 87]	44

Bride-Price Customs Persist [SOVET TURKMENISTANY, 16 Aug 87]	45
TuSSR: School Vocational Training for Industry Unsatisfactory [MUGALLYMLAR GAZETI, 16 Aug 87]	45
TuSSR: New Foreign Language Textbooks Praised [MUGALLYMLAR GAZETI, 16 Aug 87]	45
TuSSR: Special Course Offered for Students With Poor Russian [MUGALLYMLAR GAZETI, 26 Aug 87]	45
Russian Teaching in Ashkhabad Oblast Criticized [MUGALLYMLAR GAZETI, 23 Aug 87]	45
Shortcomings Noted in Turkmen Boarding Schools [MUGALLYMLAR GAZETI, 21 Aug 87]	46
Turkmen Schools Lack Adequate Food Facilities [MUGALLYMLAR GAZETI, 2 Aug 87]	46
Turkmen Teachers Disregard Temperance Campaign [MUGALLYMLAR GAZETI, 31 Jul 87]	46
Tbilisi's Gypsies Heavily Involved in Speculation [B. Bakhturidze; KOMUNISTI, 8 Jul 87]	46
Georgian Hotels Chief Responds to Prostitution Article [Tamaz Paichidze; AKHALGAZRDA KOMUNISTI, 14 Jul 87]	47
'Voluntary Action' in Tbilisi School Is Really 'Extortion' [M. Mchedlishvili; KOMUNISTI, 31 Jul 87]	47

## REGIONAL ISSUES

Measures, Legislation Protecting Lake Baykal Discussed [R.K. Salyayev interview; SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA, 16 Oct 87]	48
Leningrad Statistical Administration Viewed [N.G. Bepalov interview; LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA, 13 Oct 87]	50
Moscow Obkom Chief Discusses Oblast Economic Performance [V. Mesyats; PARTIYNAYA ZHIZN, No 19, Oct 87]	52
Turkmen Industrial Production Drops in First Half of 1987 [SOVET TURKMENISTANY, 11 Aug 87]	57
Effectiveness of Turkmen Solar Energy Institute Questioned [SOVET TURKMENISTANY, 30 Aug 87]	57
Turkmen Cotton Harvest Preparations Criticized [SOVET TURKMENISTANY, 13 Aug 87]	57
TuSSR: Meat, Dairy Products Meet Quotas [SOVET TURKMENISTANY, 5 Aug 87]	58
Serious Vegetable Shortage Noted in Chardzhou [SOVET TURKMENISTANY, 6 Aug 87]	58

**MSSR 1st Secretary Addresses National Minorities, Youth Issues**

18000016 Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA  
in Russian 2 Oct 87pp 2-3

[Speech by S. K. Grossu, first secretary of the Moldavian CP Central Committee, at the 29 September 1987 republic party aktiv meeting: "On the Tasks of the Republic's Party Organization With Regard to Improving the International and Patriotic Education of Workers in Light of the Resolution of the CPSU Central Committee on Kazakhstan]

[Excerpts] Many shortcomings and omissions in the organization of international and patriotic education mentioned in the resolution of the CPSU Central Committee on Kazakhstan are also characteristic of our party organization. In a number of labor collectives and educational institutions there is a formal and simplistic attitude toward this matter, and party committees do not always provide a timely assessment, guided by principle, of such cases.

At the same time in the republic there are cases in which nationalism, regionalism and dependence are manifest and in which ideologically hostile rumors are disseminated. Emigration sentiment exists among individuals of Hebrew and German nationalities. Speculation and the sensational advertising of various types of everyday items from packages from abroad, as well as praise of the Western way of life continue.

The republic CP Central Committee examined the question of the continued development of social-political and labor activeness of the Bulgarian and Gagauz populations living in the Moldavian SSR. In accordance with resolutions that have been passed, optional study of the Gagauz and Bulgarian languages has been introduced into general education schools in the southern part of the republic, and literary-artistic pages and programs have been organized in these languages in the press as well as on television and radio.

At the same time, not all party committees by far have assessed to the necessary extent the political importance of work on international and patriotic education of workers. In many party gorkoms and raykoms there is an absence of a precise, scientifically-based system for implementation of this type of education, and no effort is being made toward a differentiated approach to various categories and groups within the population and to each individual person. Controls over the course of implementing measures to strengthen this work in accordance with the decisions of the Moldavian CP Central Committee have been poorly organized. Moreover, in a number of rayons, including Dumbravenskiy, Kante-mirskiy, Vulkaneshtskiy, and Ungenskiy party committees have not participated actively in the concretization

of these measures as applied to the special characteristics of labor collectives. As a result in many places they are of a formal and superficial nature and removed from reality.

In Tiraspol, Bendery, and Slobodayskiy, Frunzenskiy, Oktyabrskiy, Rybnitskiy, Chimishliyskiy, Kagulskiy and Bessarabskiy rayons the work involving international and patriotic education is not being strengthened to the necessary degree by means of inculcating in people a high level of responsibility for dealing with problems of socio-economic development and strict adherence to contractual obligations. In Kriulaynskiy, Sorokskiy and several other rayons it is poorly directed at eliminating negative phenomena such as bureaucratism and formalism, callousness and indifference and the violation of social justice.

Kamenskiy, Kutuzovskiy, Kalarashskiy and Komratskiy party raykoms (first secretaries—comrades A. V. Delev, M. S. Zhikul, F. G. Olaru and S. V. Grozdev) have not drawn the proper conclusions from the fact that within the sphere of national relations the solution of urgent problems requires systematic study and timely, thoughtful political response. The aforementioned party raykoms and the local party organizations of these rayons have not borne the spirit and content of the resolution of the CPSU Central Committee and the Moldavian CP Central Committee on international and patriotic Education to the wide masses of workers; they have not furthered a thorough discussion of these subjects at party, trade union and komsomol meetings, in labor collectives and in educational institutions.

Today we are justified in making serious demands on the Kishinev party gorkom and raykom. The leisure time of young people is poorly organized in the city although there are considerable possibilities here. This is not last on the list of factors which do not allow us to decrease crime among minors. Genuine nationalistic and emigration sentiments also play a role. The latter is characteristic for the city of Tiraspol and for Slobodzeyskiy and Grigoriopolskiy rayons as well.

Many state enterprises and economic organs do not pay the necessary attention to international and patriotic education of workers and do not attach the necessary significance to this question. The republic's minister of local industry, comrade N. D. Kudryavtseva, returned the resolution of the Buro of the Central Committee of the Moldavian CP on the given question to the general division of the central committee without taking any measures to implement it. The party buro of the ministry apparatus did not assess it either.

Moldavian trade unions are utilizing their opportunities poorly to educate workers in the spirit of socialist internationalism and Soviet patriotism. During the last 2



years these questions were examined in only five of 21 republic trade union committees, and they are totally absent from the work plans of many subordinate trade-union organizations.

Unfortunately, not everywhere by far is there a proper understanding of the role of multi-national labor collectives in the international and patriotic education of workers. At the Kishinev Combine of Artificial Leathers and Industrial Rubber Products imeni M. I. Kalinin (director— comrade N. A. Zaytsev, party secretary— comrade T. K. Ukrainskaya), even after the publication of the resolution of the CPSU Central Committee on Kazakhstan, effective measures were not taken in a timely manner to develop a thought-out, integrated system for teaching internationalism and patriotism. Yet we have representatives of 22 nationalities working here.

Production conflicts that at times arise in labor collectives sometimes acquire a nationalistic color, which does not always find the proper response. An untimely political evaluation and attempts to leave manifestations of nationalist limitations in the shadows give some people the faulty impression that such sentiments are permitted and go unpunished. The measure of influence through education by means of discussions of breaches by nationalistically-inclined individuals at general meetings of collectives, enterprises, organizations and institutions is not utilized actively enough.

Party organizations and all communists should react sharply to any manifestation of nationalism and chauvinism, zionism and anti-semitism, regionalism and dependency sentiments. We must counter them with a systematically maintained internationalism. We must carry out active individual work with people who are being influenced by remnants of nationalism, and we must influence people's consciousness skilfully and tactfully.

Party committees are striving to carry out cadres policies in such a way as to represent all nations and nationalities living within the republic in party, state, economic, trade union and komsomol organs. In dealing with cadres problems the main criteria remain the business-like and political qualities of workers and their attitude toward restructuring.

At the present time the cadres nomenclature of the Central Committee of the Moldavian CP includes the following percentages of workers: 56 percent—indigenous nationalities, 19.6 percent—Russian, 17.7 percent—Ukrainian, 2.5 percent—Bulgarian, 2.3 percent—Gagauz and 2 percent—representatives of other ethnic groups. This basically reflects the ethnic-group composition of the republic party organization and the population of the republic.

However, we must admit that not everywhere has a solution to cadres questions been thought out to the end. Within the apparatuses of Vulkaneshtskiy, Glodyanskiy

and Chimishliyskiy party raykoms there is an unjustifiably small number of workers of the indigenous nationality, and in Drokiyevskiy, Oknitskiy and Faleshtskiy party raykoms the number of Russians and Ukrainians is less by a factor of 1.5-2 than within the structure of rayon party organizations. The necessary representation of nations and nationalities residing within the republic has not been achieved in some elective organs of trade unions. In the Moldavian Komsomol Central Committee among 14 directors of divisions and other structural subdivisions there is not a single representative of the Russian ethnic group. The national composition of management workers and specialists does not reflect population structure by far in Gosagroprom [State Agro-Industrial Committee], Gosplan and Minstroy [Ministry of Construction].

Moldavian CP Central Committee departments and party gorkoms and raykoms must deal objectively with the cadres structure to make it reflect the nationality structure of the population without at the same time tolerating haste and a mechanical approach.

It is also important to achieve adherence to the requirements of socialist internationalism in the regulation of growth of party ranks. Here we also have distortions. In 1985-1986 in the Kishinev Polytechnical Institute 82 percent of individuals accepted as candidate members of the CPSU were of the indigenous nationality, in the state conservatory—85 percent, and in the arts institute—all 100 percent. These questions must become the subject of a thorough analysis in the course of the compilation of reports and of elections into party, trade union and komsomol organizations.

Departments of the central committee, the council of ministers, Moldsovprof [Moldavian Trade Union Council] and the komsomol central committee must in their practical operations adhere to the line of achieving a fair representation of all nations and nationalities residing within the republic in management party, soviet, trade union, komsomol and economic organs. They must decisively sever any attempts at discrimination according to ethnic group.

In ideological work and international and patriotic education special attention has always been given to youth. Today, under conditions of a revolutionary renewal of all aspects of life there is even greater need for this. Our young people have wholeheartedly accepted restructuring and their labor and public-political activeness convincingly and daily attests to the fact that they are faithful to socialism and to the ideals of Great October.

However, negative phenomena also exist within the midst of youth circles. Unfortunately, passiveness, political childishness, a consumer psychology and national narrow-mindedness are characteristic of some young men and women. It would be easiest of all to write this off to the machinations of bourgeois propaganda, as was done in the past. But the main reason still involves our

serious mistakes and errors in organizing a class, ideological-political, moral and labor education for the upcoming generation. Many familiar educational forms and methods have not withstood the test of time. They have been torn away from life and for this reason repulse, rather than attract, young people.

The Moldavian Komsomol Central Committee (first secretary—comrade I. I. Buzhenitsa) and komsomol gorkoms and raykoms do not always delve into the essence of the ideological-educational process and often draw conclusions based only on reports on political education and lecture propaganda, various campaigns, sports competitions and other mass measures. Individual work is underestimated.

Today's young people will not accept this kind of approach and have an impatient attitude toward political blather and idle talk. In places where this is not understood there are frustrations, instances of anti-social behavior, consumerism, materialism, a passion for not the best aspects of bourgeois culture and a copying of foreign spiritual standards. These negative phenomena are most noticeable in Kishinev, Tiraspol and Soroky, and Brichanskiy, Kagulskiy, Kriulyanskiy, Kamenskiy and Chimishliyskiy rayons.

The corrosion of consciousness arises by degrees, imperceptibly and usually at a time when young people are deprived of the attention and influence of Komsomol comrades. Then the vacuum is filled by the bearers of mores and morals that are foreign to us. For example, in Kishinev there has been a significant activation of the operations of sects that recruit young people. Among those who have joined them during the last 5 years about 60 percent are young people. Within the sects they listen to foreign religious broadcasts and join in artistic amateur performances of a religious nature. There are cases in which young people are attracted by modern-day religious-mystical dogma. A number of religious sects are utilizing their influence in every way possible to awaken emigration sentiments while advocating pacifist ideas among youth.

Party raykoms and gorkoms, the Moldavian Komsomol Central Committee and Komsomol committees must occupy the offensive in the struggle with the religious world view, with snobbish affectation of mysticism; they must overcome the narrow-minded neutral attitude toward religion as well as indifference to atheism—the spiritual value of socialism.

We should significantly strengthen attention to one important aspect of work with youth—preparing young people to defend the homeland. This is a national task. In labor collectives meetings with veterans of the party, war and labor are widely carried out, visits of workers and high school and college students to sites of revolutionary, battle and labor glory of the Soviet people are organized, and competitions in applied military sports and draft days are also organized.

At the same time, in this work, in military-patriotic education there is still a considerable amount of formalism, of old and antiquated forms and methods. DOSAAF [All-Union Voluntary Society for Assistance to the Army, Air Force and Navy of the USSR] (chairman of the republic committee—comrade I. G. Kestash) organizations have essentially not yet become leaders in the mass recruitment of young people for applied military forms of sport. The material-technical base of DOSAAF has not been made to correspond to today's requirements for beginning military training.

Insufficient attention is being given to the development of physical education and sports among young people. Sports festivals and competitions are poorly utilized for strengthening the international and patriotic education of workers. Goskomsport [State Sports Committee] (chairman—comrade D. I. Muntyanu) is dealing slowly with the problem of genuinely involving the masses in physical education and of increasing the skill of the republic's athletes.

The Moldavian Komsomol Central Committee, the DOSAAF Central Committee, the republic's military commissariat, Goskomsport and the veterans' soviet must strengthen their work to prepare young people for service in the army, and must more actively recruit the veterans of the party, the war and labor, the Armed Forces, individuals in the reserves and especially those who have served in Afghanistan for this purpose. In this important work an effective and controlling role must be played by the department of administrative organs of the Moldavian CP Central Committee (head—L. A. Bolgarin).

Recently there has been a great deal of talk about all types of informal youth organizations, and not only youth organizations. They have appeared in Kishinev, Tiraspol, Beltsy, Soroky, Bendery, Rybnitsa, Orgeva and Kagul. The functions and stand of many of them are not synonymous. Here there is a considerable amount of youthful "discontent," needless haste, inconsistency and age maximalism. But there are also elements that are simply unhealthy.

We cannot apply the same standard to all informal organizations. All that is good, healthy and socially significant should be supported whereas all that is negative should be unmasked. The tendency to develop informal organizations should be assessed from a self-critical point of view as well. To a large extent the attraction of young people for these organizations is a result of the trite and superficial attitudes of party and Komsomol organs to the problems of the upcoming generation and of the lack of familiarity with these problems by the aforementioned organs. Shortcomings in the organization of ideological-educational work have enabled some negatively-focused individuals, profiting on the solutions of restructuring and renewal and on the patriotic feelings of the Soviet people, to insinuate

harmful ideas abundantly flavored with the poisons of nationalism, chauvinism, anti-semitism and zionism into the midst of these young people.

We cannot tolerate an unprincipled attitude toward the activities of informal organizations. Unfortunately, there are cases of this. Komsomol organizations in Kishinev have accepted as a given not only the provoking external appearance but also the cynical, hooliganistic behavior of young fans of so called "heavy rock" at the Chioresha rock festival that took place in Kishinev. Moreover, some of the participants in this event were awarded certificates by the central committee of the republic's komsomol. As we say, you could not have made it up even if you wanted to!

Party gorkoms and raykoms, the Moldavian Komsomol Central Committee, the ministries of culture, education and higher and secondary specialized education, Gosprofobr [State Committee of Vocational-Technical Education] and artists' unions should demonstrate effective influence over the content of activities of informal associations and actively carry out work to unmask and isolate from the masses the leaders of these organizations with their extremist sentiments.

We know that the educational process proceeds successfully when it is disseminated to all aspects of the life of an individual and when to this end all forms and means of influencing the individual are utilized within a complex. This is why today we cannot remain silent about the necessity to strengthen the struggle against negative phenomena such as alcoholism, drug addiction, hooliganism, prostitution and various violent crimes. The situation is particularly serious in this regard in Kishinev and Slobodzeytskiy, Kriulyanskiy, Dubossarskiy, Kantemirski, Sorokski and Strashenskiy rayons.

Administrative-legal measures are obviously not enough in the struggle against crime. Management organs, economic managers, labor collectives and the population as a whole must participate more actively in this struggle. Unfortunately, this year the number of crimes exposed with the help of society decreased by over one third in comparison to last year. The behavior of alcoholics, drug addicts, family despots and parasitic elements is hardly ever brought forth in court. Economic directors and public organizations do not give daily attention to controlling the behavior of members of labor collectives in their everyday lives, are not interested in the reasons for violations of the law during non-work time.

Party raykoms and gorkoms, local party organizations, local soviets, trade unions, Komsomol organizations and economic directors must significantly strengthen the struggle against socially-dangerous phenomena and must implement the necessary organizational, legal, educational and other measures in order to prevent such phenomena.

Legal protection organs must operate more effectively. Non-disclosure of crimes should not be tolerated. It is essential to significantly strengthen preventive work and to achieve the fulfillment of the directives of the republic's party aktiv meeting of 2 June of the current year as regards the given question. This involves everyone.

In speaking about strengthening the international and patriotic education of the population it is essential to sharpen attention toward strengthening counter-propaganda work, unmasking the falsifiers of national policies and of the foreign policy activities of the party and government. The Soviet Union has always strived for neighborly and friendly relations with all countries and peoples. The peace initiatives of the CPSU and the Soviet state attest to their faithfulness to Leninist foreign-policy principles in international relations. The article by the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, M. S. Gorbachev, "Reality and Guarantees of a Secure Peace," is a new, bright confirmation of this.

It should nevertheless be pointed out that the warming process that is taking place in international relations does not signify a weakening in the struggle on the ideological front between the socialist and capitalist systems. Under these conditions we must take into account that in their adventurous plans the organizers of the anti-communist "crusade" are placing many hopes on actions aimed at undermining the spiritual values of our life, are striving to place a wedge between the friendship of the Soviet peoples and are expanding subversive "psychological warfare" more and more extensively.

At a recent meeting of the CPSU Central Committee and the directors of the means of mass information and propaganda it was noted that our ideological enemies, recognizing that the Soviet Union will come out of restructuring as an even more powerful country and that the attractiveness of socialism in the world will grow, have begun to gather all reactionary forces into a single front in order to interfere with and if possible, to break off the policy of accelerating restructuring and democratization. A special emphasis is being placed on reviving nationalist sentiments.

We know that our republic is one of the objects of informational intervention and ideological sabotage; many channels of anti-Soviet propaganda are reaching here. Recently there has been a significant increase in the number of broadcasts of the radio station Radio Free Europe to Moldavia. There has been no cessation in attempts to illegally transport thousands of copies of zionist, clerical and other injurious literature across the border. Anti-Soviets also do not abhor tourist and private channels. Often their emissaries, acting as tourists, try to bring in and distribute hostile literature and insolently openly propagandize ideas that are foreign to us.



Sometimes bourgeois propaganda finds an addressee in individual politically-immature citizens. "Of course," said M. S. Gorbachev at the 27th CPSU Congress, "there is no reason to overestimate the influence of bourgeois propaganda...But we have no right to forget that 'psychological warfare' is the struggle for people's minds, for the way in which they understand the world and for their life, social and spiritual orientation."

Recently attempts by apologists of reactionary Western circles to fan nationalist sentiments in our republic and to slander the development of science and culture here have become more frequent and persistent. "Moldavoveds," the backbone of whom are Romanian and Moldavian bourgeois nationalists—emigres, emigrants from the former Bessarabia, as well as renegades who previously lived in Moldavia—zealously practice slander. One after another they throw insinuations at us, either about "Russification," or about the infringement upon the rights of citizens of Jewish or German nationalities, and so forth.

All of this requires a strengthening of the aggressiveness of our ideological work and of our education of political vigilance in people. The development in people of an immunity to foreign influences and of skills in relating to facts and phenomena from a class position will not allow enemy "voices" to push the Soviet man from his internationalistic and patriotic positions and will enable us to include broad masses of workers in counter-propaganda work.

The use of foreign ties to the Moldavian SSR and the implementation of large-scale, all-encompassing measures abroad such as USSR Days, with the extensive participation of Soviet Moldavia, will be called upon to serve as an effective factor in counter-propaganda work. During the implementation of such measures attention will be focused primarily on propaganda among society abroad concerning the achievements of real socialism and the peace-loving foreign policy course of the CPSU and the Soviet government.

However, information-propaganda and counter-propaganda work with foreigners does not meet modern-day needs. In the operations of the republic's Ministry of Foreign Affairs (minister—comrade P. V. Komendant), the Moldavian Society for Friendship and Cultural Ties With Foreign Countries (administrative chairman—comrade L. Ye. Skalnaya), the MSSR Administration on Foreign Tourism (director—comrade V. D. Lavrinenko) and the republic's Trade-Industrial Chamber (presidium chairman—comrade V. D. Gandrabura) low political effectiveness of the measures that are implemented and the absence of good quality, thematically-varied and interesting informational and advertising literature, videocassettes and color short films about the republic in foreign languages continue to be weak spots. The contingent of lecturers who know foreign languages is also not large.

We must deal with these problems more energetically. The Department of Information and Foreign Ties of the Moldavian CP Central Committee (director—comrade Ye. M. Karayon) must exhibit more persistence and perfection in work with foreign audiences.

Genuinely original works written on a high artistic level are read with interest by all. They unite the multinational reader, for real literature and real art know no national boundaries. But unfortunately we still find works that are grey in their artistic qualities, that are morally false or that are even lacking in their ideological point of view. In the drama, "Dmitriy Kantemir" by I. Georgitse, the theme of military cooperation between Moldavians and Russians in the struggle against Turkish enslavers is to all intents and purposes compromised. The story by N. Viyeru, "The Time That Has Passed," the Moldavian village of the 1950's is presented one-sidedly and the events surrounding the collectivization of agriculture are presented in a biased manner. Some writers in their journalistic writings show the successes and achievements of the republic in isolation from the successes of the country and do not fully reflect the enormous help that Moldavia receives from other peoples of the USSR.

Serious omissions of an ideological and artistic nature exist in the work of cinematographers. They rarely deal with the subject of international education. Films that are being made today do not have heroes of different nationalities fighting for restructuring and acceleration. The artistic level of the films, "Behind the Front Lines," "Those Who Have Become Immortal," and "Heart With the Homeland," is poor. The works of individual artists, composers and theatrical figures suffer from a narrowness of viewpoint as regards the historical past of the Moldavian people.

In the light of the tasks presented by the CPSU Central Committee in its resolution on Kazakhstan literary and art works are totally unacceptable if they tolerate a departure from the principles of socialist internationalism, if they exhibit ethnic narrow-mindedness and if events are discussed outside the realm of class positions. Although such works are rare, they do appear and they are created under the banner of assimilating the cultures of the peoples, a careful relationship with the monuments of the past and the preservation of the originality of literature and art. Unfortunately, these kinds of works are not always assessed on principle by the party.

In this, of course, we have a manifestation of the inadequate attention by party committees to the lives and creative activities of the artistic intelligentsia. The Kishinev party gorkom for many years did not assess the work of artistic unions. The Frunzenskiy and Leninskiy party raykoms also in actual fact dodged active leadership of such unions. This type of attitude had a negative



effect on the life of the writer's organization. Cliques began to form and quarrels and a vying for the leadership position increased, which had a negative effect on the creative process.

The buro of the central committee demanded that the party gorkoms and city raykoms decisively improve the leadership of artistic unions and organizations, that they have a benevolent attitude toward the artistic intelligentsia, that they work painstakingly with it and that they exhibit party integrity during evaluations when the topic under discussion was cases of national egoism, limitedness and conceit.

Party committees must radically improve the work of primary party organizations of artistic unions and organizations. They pay scant attention to political education, to the ideological and class stamp of writers, artists, composers and other artists involved in literature or art. Their work is inadequate in selecting talented and socially active representatives of the artistic intelligentsia for the party. They must really implement restructuring, move from words to actions and strive to have each artistic worker energetically participate in the renewal process.

The possibilities for utilizing museums and historical, cultural and monumental art memorials are poorly utilized in international and patriotic education. A lack of control on the part of party committees and the ministry of culture has resulted in the fact that many invaluable memorials, including those witnessing to the great friendship between the Moldavian and Russian people, are completely destroyed or are in an unsightly condition. To our shame we must admit that in some places fraternal burial sites and memorials to military and revolutionary glory are in a neglected state. Party committees must give a political evaluation to such cases with the corresponding conclusions as regards the guilty parties.

The role of the cultural department of the Moldavian CP Central Committee (director—comrade I. M. Grossu) must be firmly manifest in coordinating the activities of artistic unions and organizations as well as the work of cultural and educational institutions for the purpose of strengthening international and patriotic education. It must more actively influence the life of artistic unions, decisively rebuff manifestations of a lack of ideals and of ethnic narrow-mindedness, strive for the development in writers and artists of high-quality international relations and for improvements in the moral-psychological atmosphere among the artistic intelligentsia.

There are a number of serious reasons for the shortcomings that have been revealed in the report and for the unsolved problems and errors tolerated in questions of international and patriotic education and in improving international relations. First of all, we have not learned to neutralize the negative effect of the ideological diversion of the class enemy organized by the propaganda

centers and means of mass communication of the West. But there are also internal political aspects to this. They are tied to the incorrect understanding by some individual of the principles of CPSU national policy and to a lack of knowledge of Marxist-Leninist theory on the national question, of the history of the past and present of the Moldavian people and of the manifestation of nationalism and chauvinism under modern-day conditions.

The poor illumination in print, radio and television and consequently the incomplete information gained by the public about what is produced and consumed within the republic and about the help we render to other fraternal republics does not facilitate proper international and patriotic education. Shortcomings in the organization of trade and supply of the population with certain types of food products encourages the development in some of Moldavia's population of the incorrect idea that there is a priority of general union interests over the internal needs of the republic's population.

All of these and other problems of national relations, as well as the tasks to improve the forms and methods of international and patriotic education must be decided systematically, thoroughly and actively on the basis of improving coordination and increasing the effectiveness of the efforts of party, soviet, trade union and komsomol organs, public organizations and artistic unions and the means of mass information and propaganda.

In accordance with the draft of the plan of organizational-political measures of the Moldavian CP Central Committee brought forth today for your examination, it is essential to work out analogous plans on the level of the gorkom, raykom, local party organizations, ministries, state committees and departments with a consideration of local conditions.

8228

#### **Udmurt Obkom Chief Assesses Perestroika in Oblast**

18000018 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Oct 87p 2

[Article by Udmurt obkom first secretary P. Grishchenko under the rubric: "How Is Perestroika Progressing: Relying on the Primary Organizations"]

[Text] 1. What positive experience has your party organization gained following the 27th CPSU Congress? 2. What kind of difficulties and problems have you encountered in this work?

1. Last spring I had occasion to visit the Udmurt Kolkhoz in Uvinskiy Rayon. It just happened that the farm workers there were holding their accountability-elections meeting. The meeting proceeded in a very business-like and intense manner. I recall, for example, the statement made by milkmaid A. Flokina. "The expression 'perestroika' is currently a very on-going

term," Antonida Ivanovna said. "But in fact is that term a matter of deeds as well everywhere? Here I am, an ordinary worker, why do I personally have to restructure myself? I don't drink, I don't steal, I work from dawn to dusk, and fulfill my milk production plan. In short, I earn my bread. But as soon as you tell the boss about disorders, one hears: 'Wait awhile, Ivanova, everything in turn, we have to think about this and get some advice.' As if I proposed something unworldly. Just take a look, time goes on and everything stays the same. Those are the people who should restructure themselves..."

That kolkhoz worker, as they say, hit the nail right on the head. Practice has shown that changes take place where there is mutual demand for change and where people proceed from words to deeds.

A goal was set at the Izhevsk Bummash plant to make better use of the creative potential of the design, manufacturing, and other engineering services. That plant is the pilot enterprise in its association and has in its employ more than 1,600 specialists. Accountability reports were beginning to be heard more often at the party meetings. The partkom and shop party organizations showed a genuine interest in how the plans for the introduction of new technology were being realized, and this question was taken up in earnest by the commission for the control of the plant's administrative operations. There was a lively competition started among comprehensive brigades of efficiency engineers. A competitive inspection for resource economy produced notable results. Participating in that inspection were over 3,000 persons and over 1,000 suggestions were put into practice. An old slogan "Give engineering support to working initiatives" once again became popular among the specialists. All of this enhanced a growth in the creative initiative of the engineering-technical personnel. This is particularly important now since the enterprise has shifted to cost-accounting [khozraschet] and self-financing. Specialists are also making a notable contribution to the resolution of social problems. For example, they were instrumental in the construction of dispensaries, stadiums, a swimming pool, and a recreation center.

Both here at the Bummash plant as well as at other party organizations greater emphasis is being placed on dealing with each brigade and section member at work in a clear-cut fashion. Various forms of employing this method are being utilized. Let us say that the partkom of the Izhtal association suggested that representatives of the administration, the party and trade union committees, and the support service supervisors meet with the workers directly in the shops. People would be informed about the meeting beforehand and the workers would be given an opportunity to study the questions to be discussed carefully. As a rule, such meetings would be given during off-duty hours so that the participants would not be in a rush to disperse. Many questions might be resolved there while others would be placed under observation by the collectives who would report on their fulfillment at the next conference or workers' meeting.

"Shop days" are also becoming popular. What is that? Workers and specialists are invited together with their families. There are so many questions and stories at those gatherings. For example, workers at a rolling mill recall that 250 persons showed up for a meeting. Fathers took their children to their work places and showed them examples of modern technology and explained what the shop's accomplishments were in various contests. That was then followed by other kinds of contests such as family-made crafts, household dishes, and amateur performances.

Every plant foreman must be an educator — that is the way the problem is posed at the Izhtal association. And that is the way the problem is being resolved. It is no accident that labor and production discipline in the association have improved markedly along with a drop in personnel turnover (it has been less than one percent here), and a reduction in the number of lagging brigades, sectors, and shops.

The experience gained by the party organization of Izhtal and Bummash (which we analyzed and discussed at the party obkom buro) is helpful in understanding the initiative taken by the primary organizations as well as in bringing up lagging collectives. An example is the housing construction combine. The operations of the collective at the combine were running into breakdowns. Communists at one of the worker meetings suggested that a closer look be given to the operations of the best brigades at the Moscow Oblast Rural Construction Association [Mosoblselstroy] whose experience was lauded by the CPSU Central Committee. Wouldn't it make sense to make a trip there? The partkom took up the idea and implemented it conclusively. A group of specialists went to the Moscow suburb and studied the "Travkin method" as well as the experience of other related enterprises. The results of that trip were then discussed at a workers' meeting where it was decided to draw up a contract!

So what happened? The contract is being implemented. In the past year alone the housing construction workers surpassed their goals and for the first time in their history they won Red Banner of Labor awards from the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the All-Union Central Trade Union Council, and the Komsomol Central Committee.

"Obkom Days" were really necessary in the rayons, particularly in the "sticks," where one encounters more than the usual different kinds of unresolved problems. One of the indispensable conditions of the "Days" is the holding of meetings with representatives of labor collectives, public organizations, and citizen sessions to discuss personal problems. After a certain period of time we shall return to the recommendations that were worked out and, if necessary, we shall verify their implementation with the participation of the obkom party departments as well as that of the Udmurt ministries and departments.

2. The habit of working by rote is still a very strong one. The "discrepancies" between words and deeds are considerable. Workers at a number of city and rayon party committees were given a questionnaire with the question: "Why is the militancy of the party organizations growing so slowly?" Most of the responses amounted to the following: The obstacles are conservative thinking and the inability to act independently. Other reasons offered were indifference and the notorious attitude that "this has nothing to do with me."

Recently serious errors were exposed in the selection, assignment, and training of personnel at the Izhevsk Medical Institute. It had become a custom there to base the professorial and instructor staffs of the divisions and the departments on relative and family connections. Of the 315 associates at the institute 46 were wives, children, nephews, or in-laws of VUZ officials. Hence the evolution of protectionism, violations of the principles of social justice, diminished criticism and self-criticism and discipline in the collective. Order is being restored there now. But one might ask where were the communists and the institute's party organization? Did the rayon and city committees have any interest in personnel policies at the institute? Many people surely saw what was going on, but pretended that "nothing unusual was happening."

Of course, party committee workers have started to come to the primary party organization meetings more often. But that is not an end in itself. What is important is the end result, but so far that result is not always achieved. Out-of-town work assignments [komandirovki] are brief in duration, meetings are sporadic. There is often a lack of patient "preparatory" work with the aktiv and rank and file communists and non-party personnel. Two years ago the party obkom buro reviewed the operations of the New Life kolkhoz of Votkinskiy Rayon. Recommendations were made to the raykom secretaries and apparatus to intensify party influence in that farm. Raykom workers started to make trips to the kolkhoz (among the "visitors" were two secretaries and all the department chiefs who made a total of over 60 trips!). And the result? There were no noticeable changes in the party organization.

Instructors and department chiefs of the rayon and city party committees should become more actively involved in primary party organization and personnel affairs. Those persons are not yet exhibiting sufficient initiative, persistence, and boldness. There have been cases where an apparatus official doesn't have or press his opinion about persons who hold nomenklatura positions. Such officials "do not dare" drop in to see the supervisor, let us say, of a major enterprise in order to speak to him frankly and with party scrupulousness about some particular shortcoming in personnel operations, or about some particular individual, or even about the supervisor himself.

We believe that today the city and rayon committees must look into the personnel situation more thoroughly, and that each supervisor must make a personal evaluation of his appointments system during the post-congress period. Moreover, one should follow the golden rule that: "the higher the post, the greater the demands." It would be useful to carry on that kind of work in the primary organizations as well. Nowhere, no, in a single one of our cells, must we allow there to be any supervisors who interfere with perestroika or who attempt to shove us into the quagmire of lethargy.

6289

**Saratov Obkom Chief Responds to Criticism**  
*18000017a Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA*  
*in Russian 9 Oct 1987 p 2*

[Article by A. Khomyakov, first secretary of the Saratov CPSU obkom: "After the Statement by SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA—"Talented, But Disrespectful. . ."]

[Text] The Saratov CPSU obkom reports that the article "Talented, But Disrespectful. . ." that appeared in the 14 June 1987 issue of the newspaper was discussed at a meeting of the CPSU obkom buro. The obkom buro observed that the article correctly discloses shortcomings in the style and methods of management and the performance of research work of the rectorate and the party committee of the Saratov Agricultural Institute imeni N. I. Vavilov.

Instances were confirmed of inadequate attention of the rectorate, the party committee and the local trade union committee of the institute to the work of the winter hard wheat laboratory (at present, the problem-solving laboratory) and to research subjects that have a major national economic significance. The lack of interest of the institute's management in the final results of the work of the laboratory led to the fact that more attention was given in the organization of scientific research to the development of effective methods of selection and not to the creation of new varieties, which does not quite conform to the status of the laboratory. The presence of a weak material base for research did not promote the attraction of teachers, graduate students and students to the resolution of problems in this laboratory.

The CPSU obkom buro registered just criticism with respect to P. I. Krasnikhin, institute rector, and D. S. Zhurikhin, party committee secretary, for their formal approach to a review of the article "A Sheaf of Memory" which appeared in the newspaper earlier. The shortcomings noted by the newspaper were caused in many ways by the presence in P. I. Krasnikhin, institute rector, of elements of arrogance and excessive faith in the infallibility of his actions.

Taking into account that at a party meeting that discussed the indicated article institute rector P. I. Krasnikhin self-critically evaluated shortcomings in his work,



the CPSU obkom buro adopted a resolution to reprimand him severely for a formal approach to a review of the article "A Sheaf of Memory" and to shortcomings in the organization and execution of scientific research in the VUZ. His statement that the rectorate instituted measures to strengthen the material base of the problem-solving laboratory was taken into consideration.

The CPSU obkom buro forewarned the institute rector P. I. Krasnikhin and deputy rectors Comrades Lebedev and Prokhorov concerning their personal responsibility for the training of teacher staffs of higher qualifications and improvement in scientific research. The attention of D. S. Zhurikhin, party committee secretary, was directed to the weak control over the activity of the rectorate and the neglect in work on the selection, placement and education of academic and teaching cadres. It was recommended that the rectorate and the party committee concentrate the efforts of the scientists of the laboratory and the institute in the current and subsequent 5-year plans on the development of new grain crops suitable for growing under conditions of the Sredneye and Nizhneye Povolzhye [middle and lower Volga River areas].

The department of science and educational institutions of the obkom and the CPSU gorkoms and raykoms were instructed to be more exacting regarding questions of restructuring the work of party organizations and VUZ academic and teacher collectives.

13052

**Penza Obkom Chief on Oblast Restructuring**  
*18000017b Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Sep 87 p 2*

[Unsigned article under the rubric "PRAVDA Poll: How Restructuring Is Proceeding": "The Situation Is Being Evaluated"]

[Text] 1. What positive experience in restructuring has emerged in your party organization since the 27th Party Congress?

2. What difficulties and problems are there in this work?

Today, F. Kulikov, first secretary of the Penza CPSU Obkom, answers questions in the poll.

1. Questions of democratization and broadening of glasnost have become paramount in the work of the oblast party organization. A system of continuously informing the workers on all aspects of activity of party and soviet organs has been established in the oblast. The press and radio and TV broadcasts report decisions adopted on the most important trends in social, economic and cultural development and about personnel changes; shortcomings are talked about openly, and specific workers responsible for one or another error are named.

People have shown a great interest in the systematically conducted individual political education days "Leninist Fridays" and in the "direct lines" with managerial officials on newspaper pages and television. Expressed views and proposals are taken into account in practical work.

We are also beginning to employ democratic forms in the selection of personnel. Although these are first steps for the time being, this current year has seen the election by secret ballot from among several candidates of the first secretary of one of the major rural CPSU raykoms, more than 50 secretaries of primary organizations, and more than 200 administrative managers. We became convinced: all of this has a positive effect on the general atmosphere in labor collectives. And this is the main thing.

Party organizations are paying more and more attention to the development of criticism and self-criticism. This question is specially reviewed at CPSU obkom, gorkom and raykom plenums. On the whole, criticism has become sharper, more topical and more constructive. But these are also only first steps, and they cannot satisfy us. Meanwhile, some are already raising the question: Are we not now too occupied with criticism? The June plenum of the CPSU Central Committee gave a simple answer to this question: We need criticism and self-criticism for a dynamic move forward.

At the same time there are moments that put us on guard. There are some who are not against settling personal scores, and there are cases when individual managers oppress those who submit complaints and statements about existing shortcomings to higher organs. Party organizations, as a rule, are more resolutely setting high-handed managers straight. It is precisely because of suppression of criticism and committed abuses that A. Ezhdik, chief of the SU-1 Trust Udmurtgazneftstroy, and A. Timoshin, former director of the Luninskiy sovkhos, and certain others, were called to strict party account.

We put the resolution of social tasks at the center of attention. We must admit frankly that our oblast also downplayed the role of the social sphere and that it was treated as a "residual" method of approach. This position can be observed if only in this example. Only one-tenth of all capital investments were allocated in the entire oblast to infrastructure projects in individual years, and in a number of sectors less than this.

A new approach made it possible to change this picture radically. This year 32 percent of state capital investments were assigned just for the construction of housing and social and recreational facilities. The oblast has worked up and programs are being implemented for housing and for the construction of preschool institutions, recreation centers and clubs. At the beginning of the current 5-year plan, more than a million square meters of housing have been built, including about a



thousand apartments over and above the plan. Calculating for each sovkhoz and kolkhoz, an average of 14-15 apartments is being built in a year.

With respect to another no less important problem—food—the situation in the oblast has also improved. State plans for the procurement of basic types of products are being filled. Owing to this and also to new planning procedures, it was possible to market significantly more meat and dairy products than last year.

We are also logically realizing the so-called "little" food program. Its essence is to utilize existing local resources more fully for local provisioning of the population. For this purpose, 355 livestock farms have been created, and more than 17,000 additional hectares of cereal and leguminous crops have been sown. Significantly more attention is being given to the development of enterprise market gardens, to the breeding of livestock and poultry in rural households, to collective fruit and vegetable gardening, and to the output of consumer goods.

The new situation has caused a noticeable increase in the work activity of people, and it has set the conditions for certain positive changes in the economy. In the current 5-year plan, the rate of growth in industrial production and labor productivity exceed the level of the eleventh 5-year plan by one and a half to two times. Agricultural gross output increased by 7 percent.

2. The party does not expect vows and assertions from us, but specific practical action. Unfortunately, we have managers, including those in party committees, who have uttered quite a few flattering words about restructuring but who have done little for the radical improvement of the situation in work collectives. The restructuring of thinking and psychology and rejection of the usual stereotypes is still taking place slowly.

It is exactly for this reason that we severely criticized a number of party committees and their secretaries at the plenum of the CPSU obkom during discussions about the June plenum of the Central Committee. In particular, it was noted that officials of the Belinskiy raykom of the party readily involve themselves in current food problems. In so doing, naturally, they duplicate and look after trifles in soviet and administrative organs. At the same time there are many shortcomings in personnel work, and the responsibility of managers and communists for an assigned task is diminished. As a result, according to basic indicators, the rayon noticeably surrendered its previously won position.

The obkom is resolutely correcting party committees that succumb to an administrative and command style which, for example, is characteristic of the Vadinskiy, Zemetchinskiy and the Shemysheyskiy raykoms.

Especially disturbing is the slow restructuring at the lower levels—the local and shop party organizations and party groups. There is still untouched virgin soil here and

no end of work. This is clearly confirmed by the report and election campaigns now taking place. Communists observe at meetings that many party organizations have not succeeded in developing a clear and systematic approach to improve individual work with people, to actively influence the creation of a good moral and psychological climate in work collectives and to develop the work and public activity of people.

Why, for example, did the workers of one of the shops of the Pobeda 7 Verkhnelomovskiy Match Factory express dissatisfaction? Because of the passivity of the party organization which works poorly with people. Unwarranted pay hikes and bonuses became customary here. People received bonuses regularly, which at times they did not earn, and they got accustomed to thinking about them as an integral part of their salaries. And with the introduction in the enterprise of new forms of organization and pay—according to the end result—wage-leveling came to an end. What you earn is what you get—the law of socialism. The workers declared: "Where is the bonus?" This would not have happened had preparation for the necessary action been reinforced by explanatory work.

Here and there the psychology of a free-ride mentality has taken root. Even when the resolution of a problem requires only little effort there are communists who frequently occupy high managerial posts who, rather than utilizing their resources, try to find various excuses. For this reason they ended up among lagging enterprises that previously others had emulated. Among them are the NPO Penzmash [Penza machine building scientific production association], and the Tekstil'mash [textile machinery], Tyazhpromarmatura [heavy industry fittings] and Penzdizelmash [Penza diesel machinery] associations.

And there is more. Serious problems confront officials of party committees in connection with the implementation of radical reforms in administration. In order to direct and to control the work of labor collectives under conditions of self-financing and self-supporting production [samookupayemost], it is necessary to understand these questions thoroughly and to master them. This is why we are now organizing a series of lectures for party officials and conducting seminars and scientific and practical conferences in order to help them to become proficient in economic methods of administration more quickly.

13052

#### **BSSR Minister of Light Industry Replaced**

18000022 Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 7 Oct 87 p 1

[Editorial Report] Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian on 7 October 1987 carries on page 1 a decree of the BSSR Supreme Soviet announcing that Lev

**JPRS-UPA-87-041**  
**29 December 1987**

**11**

**PARTY, STATE AFFAIRS**

Nikolayevich Nagibovich has been relieved of his duties as BSSR Minister of Light Industry in connection with his retirement. He is replaced by Nikolay Timofeyevich Gulev.

The decree is dated 6 October 1987 and is signed by G. Tarazevich and L. Syroyegina, Chairman and Secretary, respectively, of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet.

/12913

**All-Union Conference On History Of Soviet Nationalities**

18300026a Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA  
in Russian 16 Oct 87 pp 1, 3

[ETA report: "Internationalism: Commonality of Thought and Dec<sup>1</sup>"]

[Text] We are strong because we are united and no one can divide us: that was the leitmotiv in speeches by participants in the all-union scientific conference entitled "Common Features In the Historical Destinies of the Peoples of the USSR: History and the Present Day." The conference was sponsored by the Estonian CP Central Committee, the USSR Academy of Sciences Institute for the History of the USSR and the ESSR Academy of Sciences History Institute. The conference was dedicated to the 70th anniversary of the Great October Revolution and the 65th anniversary of the establishment of the USSR.

At a concluding plenary session held on 15 October, S. Khromov, director of the USSR Academy of Sciences Institute for the History of the USSR and doctor of historical sciences, noted that a considerable amount of work was done during the three days of the Tallinn conference. A summary was made of work by scientists in the study of the historical destinies of peoples in our country, weak spots in the work of historians were pointed out, "blank spots" revealed and ways to eliminate them indicated. Attending the conference were representatives of almost all the union and autonomous republics. It was also heartening to see that along with renowned scientists from Moscow and Leningrad there were also many young scientists among the conference participants, and they presented substantial reports and announcements. This added activism and a freshness of thought to the work of the conference. In addition to its scientific significance, the conference was of great practical value: participating in it were social scientists, party and Komsomol workers and lecturers, all of whom garnered much which will be useful in their day-to-day practical work.

The main work of the conference was done in five thematic sections. There were heard and discussed reports and new findings concerning connections between the peoples of the USSR from ancient times until the Great October Socialist Revolution, concerning the entry of peoples into the Russian Empire and the progressive significance of that entry, concerning the development of new-style ethnic relations, concerning interethnic relations during the process of perfection of socialism, and concerning the role of history in the patriotic and internationalist upbringing of young people.

Presenting summarized accounts of the work of each section were Kh. Palli, doctor of historical sciences and chief scientist at the ESSR Academy of Science History Institute, S. Agadzhanov, doctor of historical sciences

and corresponding member of the TuSSR Academy of Sciences, K. Siyivask, doctor of historical sciences and corresponding member of the ESSR Academy of Sciences, A. Kholmogorov, doctor of philosophical sciences and chief scientist at the USSR Academy of Sciences Institute for the History of the USSR, and V. Chekashov, responsible official of the All-Union Komsomol Central Committee. They noted that a great deal of work has been done in Soviet science with regard to the study and generalization of the aforementioned questions, however conference participants focused their attention on important and timely problems which have thus far received either scant study or none at all. It was emphasized that research work on ethnic questions today still lacks adequate direction and comprehensiveness, and that questions pertaining to historiography remain underdeveloped. Specifically, there is a need to devote more attention to the specific-historical approach and analysis of questions of ethnic relations in individual regions and republics. There has still not been enough study of the history of the working class and its ethnic composition in republics and autonomous oblasts. The idea was brought up that Russia and the Russian proletariat rendered decisive assistance to backward peoples in the transition period from feudalism to capitalism and were the primary factor in the internationalist unification of the peoples and nations of our country. There remains the task of studying in greater depth the progressive experience of work by the party and Soviet organs during the 1920's and using that experience today. Conference participants were unanimous in the opinion that there is a need to put a new source base into scientific use, restore the forgotten names of party workers, scientists and cultural figures, and eliminate "blanks" in the history of relations between nationalities.

There is a need to critically evaluate negative phenomena in nationalities policy.

With reference to issues pertaining to the entry of peoples into the Russian Empire, emphasis was placed on the great progressive significance of this in the development of individual nations and nationalities. Now efforts must be focused on comprehensive scientific study of these problems in individual regions of our country and a generalizing scientific work on this topic prepared. There were alarmed references to the need for a more serious approach to the problem of the inculcation in young men and women of a culture of internationalist relations and the need to take specific features in the historical development of peoples in our country into account when carrying out patriotic and historical instruction of various categories of young people. There was serious discussion of the poor receptivity of generations of researchers toward youth problems and of the resulting lack of research on Komsomol history in each specific region.

A great deal of attention was devoted to archives.

Even now many of them remain either partially or fully closed to researchers, and researchers are waiting for this wealth to more quickly become the possession of historians and all our peoples. For the purpose of more in-depth and comprehensive study of history an institute of nationalities relations or at least a scientific center on that topic should be established within the USSR Academy of Sciences system. In some areas of our country departments for the study of history and the interrelation of peoples in those regions have already been established. It would be worthwhile to consider establishing such departments and corresponding sectors at research institutes throughout the country. Attention was drawn to the need to publish archival materials and a popular science series on the historical development of nations and nationalities in our country.

Conference participants made a number of suggestions and recommendations. There was unanimous support for publication of all conference documents. This will be done in the near future, and they will appear as a single publication.

The recommendations of the conference will be summarized and published in scientific periodicals.

R. Ristlaan, secretary of the ESSR CP Central Committee, met with conference participants S. Khromov, doctor of historical sciences and director of the USSR Academy of Sciences Institute for the History of the USSR, E. Bagramov, doctor of philosophical sciences and senior scientist at the CPSU Central Committee Institute of Marxism-Leninism, and G. Trapeznikov, candidate of historical sciences and senior scientist at the USSR Academy of Sciences Institute for the History of the USSR.

Conference participants visited Tallinn City Hall, where they were received by Kh. Lumi, chairman of the Tallinn Gorispolkom.

12825



**LITERTURNAYA GAZETA Runs Satire on Perestroyka**

18000806 Moscow LITERTURNAYA GAZETA  
in Russian 5 Aug 87 p 16

[Article by Ark. Arkanov: " 'Solomon' and Consciousness (Non-Science Fiction)"]

[Text] It has now already been more than 40 years that this strange dwarf planet has been under Earth's control.

Eleven governor generals have been sent to this little planet one after another and all 11 were recalled one after another as unable to deal with things.

Ultimately the Earth constructed an electronic governor general and installed in it all-embracing wisdom, deadly logic, and a capacity for further analysis and global synthesis, gave the biblical name "Solomon" to all these qualities, and transported it to the strange little planet.

In principle it was not simply a planet but a planet enterprise with all the consequences resulting therefrom. And for many years running, something promising and top secret with the code name of "Pablosurzhik" had been under construction.

No one on the planet knew what this Pablosurzhik was. Some said that it was an important part for an even more important part. Others believed that it was one of the ways to reconstruct a face from a skull. Still others were certain that it was secret new models of longevity but never talked about it to anyone. However, everyone believed that Pablosurzhik was something necessary and promising and that the whole collective had to roll up their sleeves to construct it, catching up with the leaders and urging on those who lagged behind, hand in hand, nose to nose. Indeed, the local paper wrote about that very thing every day.

And toward evening, after reading the paper, everyone left work with an awareness that the rosy Pablosurzhik had gotten one day closer and one day more real. And everyone understood that the live precursors of "Solomon" were not right. "Of course, they are not right," the local paper wrote, "for how could they be right when they were wrong." This was convincing and spurred everyone on to new successes.

It is therefore not surprising that "Solomon" found the little planet in a "new unprecedented upsurge" (as the local paper wrote). In other words, everything had to be begun from the beginning.

"The main thing is to awaken initiative and self-consciousness," "Solomon" decided. "And to do that I can't allow them to agree with me on every thing."

And as a test at the first meeting "Solomon" announced to everyone who had assembled that he was a complete idiot. He could not say anything more that day since an ovation rang out which still has not died down.

The next day "Solomon" gathered the chiefs of the compartments and announced that he did not like ovations.

"He doesn't like ovations! He doesn't like ovations!" the compartment chiefs said admiringly and called a spontaneous meeting

"He doesn't like ovations! He doesn't like ovations!" everyone declaimed. An ovation broke out which by evening made "Solomon's" head with its electronic brain begin to ache badly.

And suddenly "Solomon" understood why Pablosurzhik had not been built yet. Look, they were spending all their time having meetings.

And the next day he announced at the general meeting: "Fewer ovations and more work!"

"Solomon's" protective membranes almost burst from the ovation that broke out in response, and the little planet itself almost collapsed.

All day Saturday and all day Sunday "Solomon" racked his brains over how to awaken individual-consciousness in them. It was a surprising thing. He called himself a complete idiot and they not only agreed but were even happy about it.

And then "Solomon" decided to take a risk. He would give such stupid instructions that even a simple stool would have to resist.

On Monday he told the compartment chiefs: "The main thing in the construction of the Pablosurzhik is to insure 'Brynzovelost' [made-up word to evoke a sense of a campaign slogan]!"

The chiefs approvingly nodded their heads. "That's right!" one of them said.

"Up to this point we've closed our eyes to 'Brynzovelost' but it's an objective factor," said another, "and we need to take it into account!"

"We must declare a campaign for 100-percent 'Brynzovelost'!" said a third.

"Think about what I said to you," "Solomon" appealed to the chiefs. "Take measures and report on them tomorrow!"

When evening came, "Solomon" saw with horror that the entire planet was lit up and decorated.

**"FOR 100-PERCENT 'BRYNZOVELOST'!"** shouted the neon letters.

**"AND WHAT HAVE YOU DONE FOR 'BRYNZOVELOST'?"** shouted the painted placards.

**"'BRYNZOVELOST' BRINGS PABLOSURZHIC CLOSER!"** announced the local paper. And the gift department of the department store was selling engravings with pictures of "Solomon" for 5 rubles 30 kopecks apiece (converted to our money).

"Aha!" thought "Solomon." Now you've gone and done it!"

And on Tuesday he spoke at a general meeting.

"'Brynzovelo' is nonsense!" he yelled. "What I thought up is stupid! And there are those among you that praise any stupid thing I say! Where is your individual-consciousness?"

"That's right!" said the first chief. "As recently as yesterday we closed our eyes to the fact that 'Brynzovelo' is nonsense. Why hide it? We underestimated things..."

"The idea that 'Brynzovelo' is nonsense is an objective factor," another chief said, "and we've got to take it into account!"

"We must declare a campaign to destroy 100-percent 'Brynzovelo'!" a third chief said.

Yesterday's rejoicing took a new permanent form today: " 'Brynzovelo' Is Nonsense!" shouted the neon letters.

**"AND WHAT HAVE YOU DONE TO DESTROY 'BRYNZOVELOST'?"** said the painted placards.

**"'BRYNZOVELOST DOES NOT BRING PABLOSURZHIC CLOSER!"** announced the local paper.

And in the gift department at the department store the price for engravings with pictures of "Solomon" rose by 40 kopecks (converted to our money). The little planet greeted Wednesday with an "unprecedented upsurge."

Solomon's electronic pressure had been rising since morning. I'll say! All night he had been looking for a way to arouse intelligent disobedience to him and by morning, it seemed to him, he had found it.

He again summoned the compartment chiefs and began to read an order:

"Fire all blue-eyed blondes from the enterprise in accordance with Article 47/v."

"Finally," the first chief said. "We had closed our eyes to them before." "Blue-eyed blondes are an objective factor," said the second.

"We must declare a campaign," the third agreed.

"Solomon" raised his voice: "Why don't you ask me why?"

"It means that it has to be that way," all three said clearly and distinctly.

"I fired them," yelled "Solomon," because not one of them missed work even once!"

"Right!" the compartment chiefs said. "If you fired them because they had never skipped work, it means that on our planet there have not been and are no absentees!"

"Solomon" lost his temper. His face was red with rage: "But that's absurd!"

"Yes. Before we somehow closed our eyes to the absurd," the first said passionately.

"The absurd is an objective factor," the second assented.

"We must declare a campaign for 100-percent absurdity," the third said with conviction.

"Solomon" lost the use of his second signalling system out of indignation and amazement. He felt so bad that he went directly home and lay down for technical inspection.

Thursday was declared a non-working day because of the absence of absentees on the little planet.

And the gift department in the department store raised the engravings with the picture of "Solomon" another 40 kopecks (converted to our money).

"Solomon" received the last blow on Friday when he read in the local papers that under his leadership the plan for building Pablosurzhik had been overfulfilled by 453 percent.

It was a stunning picture: according to the plan, construction of Pablosurzhik was to be finished by the year 2965. And according to the local paper the enterprise had already completed construction of Pablosurzhik "up to the year 2981"! Straining every nerve, "Solomon" wrote to Earth that everything on this little planet was a forgery. The upsurge was failure. Plus 453 percent was minus 453 percent. Pablosurzhik was in an embryonic stage. The compartment chiefs should be fired immediately. "Solomon" wanted to sign his name but at that moment there occurred with him what is called "sudden and untimely" in the obituaries.

When Earth received "Solomon's" letter, they decided that he had somehow outsmarted himself, and discharged him from his post "in connection with a transfer to a different status."

No one knows who was next and what happened then.

It is only known that the workers in the gift department at the department store were more upset than anyone on this strange little planet.

It's not a joking matter?! The warehouses were crammed full of engravings with the picture of "Solomon" and no one knew what price to sell them for the next day...

12424

**Veterans Defend Bulgakov's Critic Vishnevskiy**  
1800000Sa Moscow SOVETSKAYA KULTURA  
in Russian 26 Sep 87 p 2

[Article by Karl Aru, Major-General of Artillery (Ret.), chairman of the Tallinn Section of the Soviet Committee of War Veterans, Yevgeniy Gabrilovich, Hero of Socialist Labor, and Vyacheslav Tikhonov, Hero of Socialist Labor and People's Performer of the USSR: "Not For the Sake of Defense, For the Sake of Truth: Concerning a Certain 'Literary Sensation.'"]

[Text] It seems that today, in the era of restructuring and glasnost, a number of press organs are running up against serious difficulties, as paradoxical as that may seem. Indeed: the "forbidden subjects" of times past have long since been delved into by their more resourceful colleagues, and readers are no longer particularly attracted by a mere recitation of facts. Today they want in-depth analysis and investigative writing. And that takes a lot of time and effort. It is much simpler to just think something up... Something unexpected and incisive, scandalous and involving a big name...

It would seem that these were the considerations guiding the editors of the newspaper *Vecherniy Tallin*, who on 27 July published a letter from a group of Estonian writers and journalists under the scathing title "A Plaque To Honor the Instigator of Bulgakov's Persecution?"

We arrive at that conclusion because this thoughtlessly compiled opus is evidently aimed at indiscriminating readers. Judge for yourself: almost three-quarters of the letter consists of excerpts from... letters. Letters written by M. A. Bulgakov and commentaries on them which were published in the February edition of *Novyy Mir*. Specifically, quotes from those letters and commentaries which refer to the acute conflicts and ideological disputes which existed between Mikhail Bulgakov and Vsevolod Vishnevskiy. Actually, the role of the authors of this letter merely consists of their making, in anticipation of the quotes, the unsubstantiated statement that Vsevolod Vishnevskiy left one of the most notable marks in the history of Soviet culture... in Mikhail Bulgakov's

creative biography (a negative mark of course). And on this basis they arrive at the conclusion contained in the title of their letter. They also cite a notice containing a proposal that a monument to honor V. V. Vishnevskiy be erected in Tallinn, informing the indiscriminating reader that whoever wrote that notice most likely had no idea what he was asking for.

And so we have a sensation! Vsevolod Vishnevskiy, it turns out, was not a writer, dramatist and military man, as we had naively thought up until 27 July. He was quite simply a literary plotter and instigator of persecution. So why should there be any talk of erecting a plaque in his honor? (We can only guess in what fashion the authors of the letter think the memory of V. V. Vishnevskiy should be dealt with. However, they do make a serious attempt to convince us that it was precisely on account of his hostility toward Bulgakov that Vishnevskiy was awarded the Stalin Prize in 1950.)

In short, it is no coincidence that we have twice made reference to the indiscriminating reader. We are confident that the discriminating reader is unlikely to take such a crudely concocted "sensation" seriously. We think (forgive us for such a trite device) that Mikhail Afanasyevich himself would wince to see what his recent defenders have done, for he was an intelligent person who, firstly, had a quite definite attitude concerning private letters and, secondly, also took a definite stance on unfair tactics.

For what but unfair tactics can we call the idea foisted upon the readers of *Vecherniy Tallin* that the name of Vsevolod Vishnevskiy is stained by a dishonorable act? And this about a person who his whole life long was a model of devotion to the cause of revolution and defense of his socialist Fatherland. About a man of selfless courage and daring who received his first military award at the age of 15, who fought in five wars, poured out his blood for the Motherland and was among the defenders of Leningrad in the most difficult months of the siege...

Is there any name but unfair tactics for the attempt to cast aspersions on the talent of this writer-soldier? And that attempt is made with regard to the author of "An Optimistic Tragedy"! Works which Jean-Richard Blok once called "a most brilliant and fresh theater experience, a new and grandiose spectacle not only in terms of its keen staging and expressiveness of dramatic manner, but also above all on account of its social expression," which the great [Romain Rolland] called the Iliad of the Russian Revolution.

This attempt is made with regard to the creator of the movie "My iz Kronshtadta" [We Are From Kronshtadt], which in 1936 made a triumphant tour of screens around the world and is now preserved forever in the golden treasure of Soviet film art. A movie spoken and written of by such outstanding 20th century artists as James Joyce, Pablo Picasso and Paul Vaillan-Couturier...



There is no need to defend Vsevolod Vishnevskiy today. To defend his name, his memory, his talent, honor and dignity. He has better known defenders than us. They are the people in sailors' pea jackets, his heroes. Remember them. They are with us. They were, are and will be. Always. And the greatness of Vsevolod Vishnevskiy's talent lies in the fact that the immortal images created by him not only roused people to fight at the most difficult moments in history, but also were transformed into real, living people. People like the sailors of the Spanish Republic, destroyers of tanks, who called their battalion "We Are From Kronshtadt"...

These are the sort of defenders Vsevolod Vishnevskiy has. He needs no others.

"Set aside your evening tasks. A sailor's regiment which has traveled its road to the end appeals to you, to posterity..."

This could be the end of the discussion if all that were at issue were a crude, blasphemous attempt to hoodwink the public, an attempt made using the methods of the tabloid press. And it was evidently an unsuccessful attempt from the standpoint of the objectives which its authors were apparently attempting to achieve. However, consider the signatures: writers, journalists, philosophers, bibliographers... Judging by these, the last things the authors can be accused of are a lack of understanding of the nature of the literary process, historical illiteracy or political superficiality.

Therefore we feel that there is a need to discuss seriously what occurred. But first of all, in order to clear the air, let us state the obvious.

Yes, Vsevolod Vishnevskiy did not accept M. A. Bulgakov's work. As indeed he obviously could not have accepted it. That was only natural. As a participant in the October armed uprising, a machine gunner on an armored train and a soldier of the First Cavalry he simply could not objectively do so; entering the field of literature at the age of 20 straight from the trenches of the Civil War, in which trenches the course of his life had been firmly defined for all time, he could not immediately comprehend the searching, doubts and confused vacillations of the intelligentsia. That is too bad, it is a pity, but that is the way it was. Because it was a time of revolution. Because a new society and a new world was being born of the collision between two worlds. And a new literature was being born in exactly the same way. With pain. At times tragically. But it is its and our good fortune that in Soviet literature the names of Akhmatova, Pasternak and Zoshchenko stand alongside those of Furmanov, Faddeyev and Svetlov... And in our literature the names of Bulgakov and Vishnevskiy will forever stand side by side, the names of two people so different and yet so similar in the strength and power of their

talent and the principled nature of their views. And in order to judge the talents and principles of these giants today we must first have the moral right to do so. Or at least approach their level...

No, Vishnevskiy did not conceal his hostility. But he always expressed his opinion of Bulgakov's work openly and honestly. Neither in the recollections of contemporaries nor in M. A. Bulgakov's letters nor in commentaries on those letters is there even the slightest hint of any sort of behind-the-scenes machinations or intrigues by his ideological opponent, and there is not a word about "instigation of persecution." Vishnevskiy loudly said and wrote what he thought. And it seems to us that he had a right to do so. Perhaps what he said was used against Bulgakov. But in that case we need to ask ourselves, who actually did so? So that truth will prevail. Instead this reckless idea is foisted upon us: "He did not think or speak the same way we do today, therefore he was an instigator of persecution." In this manner we could go on for quite a while, if we take into account the sharpness and impartiality of literary disputes during the 1920's and early 1930's. In this way we could similarly include A. V. Lunacharskiy among the instigators of "the persecution of Mayakovskiy," since the people's commissar did not agree with the poet on all points and even spoke in opposition to him in debates; Mayakovskiy could in turn be listed among the instigators of "the persecution of Yesenin." And Vishnevskiy also has "on his conscience" his conflicts with Meyerhold... In that case let us ascribe all the current woes of our popular music to A. M. Gorkiy, who once made statements critical of jazz...

We must give the people of Tallinn their due. This attempt to distort and besmirch the memory of V. V. Vishnevskiy did not go unnoticed. It was fittingly rebuffed in a statement by Estonian veterans of the party, war and labor, printed in *Vecherniy Tallin* at their request. Now we can permit ourselves to digress from the actual event and take a look at what we can see behind it, to speak of those phenomena in our society which cannot fail to alarm us. But first of all, since we are on the subject of names like Bulgakov and Vishnevskiy, let us discuss what we consider to be the most important point. Intelligence. And such unchanging attributes of intelligence as politeness, the rules of debate, and respect for the opinion and position of one's opponent. We all need this today in the era of restructuring and glasnost more than ever before. Else strange things happen: it would seem that people are in favor of historical truth, but then they attempt to pass off lies, as if they favor freedom of opinion yet at the same time mercilessly suppress any disagreement with their own views, defending one person while persecuting another. For example, consider how swiftly and without fanfare a group of literary and cultural figures (both deceased and still living) who, for various reasons, only recently received the recognition which they deserve have already been elevated to the status of "untouchables." And already any attempt to express an opinion about their work in anything less than



superlatives is brings accusations in comparison with which the expression "instigator of persecution" seems like little more than a harmless joke.

After condemning with popular support previously existing faulty forms and methods of resolving creative disagreements, and having thereby strengthened their own position, those doing the condemning now apply the very same forms and methods which they once condemned. Only the names have changed. And in addition there is another phenomenon which is painfully familiar: we see distortion of facts in place of a well-reasoned examination of an opponent's positions, crude shouting in place of a respectful, tolerant attitude toward the opinions of others, defamation in place objective criticism. (Do we not often veer from one extreme to the other, first scorning an artist for many years, then — in virtually the same chorus — excessively acclaiming him precisely because we scorned him for so long?) This is what comes to mind in reading the letter published in *Vecherniy Tallin*. So that, unfortunately, we must unwillingly appeal to the writers of that letter, undoubtedly well-educated and well-read individuals, to be intelligent in all things. Because semi-intelligence is dangerous.

The decision as to whether to erect a memorial plaque will be decided by the ispolkom of the local soviet. We believe that the people of Tallinn will honor in a fitting manner the memory of noted writer, publicist and sailor Vsevolod Vishnevskiy, who defended the capital of Estonia from the fascists in 1941 and liberated it in 1944, weapon in hand.

12825

#### **Kirghiz Poet Ponders Nationalism, Language Issues**

PM040911 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 29 Nov 87 p 2

[Interview with Kirghiz poet Aaly Tokombayev by S. Romanyuk under the rubric "'Dialogue' Political Club": "Everything Hinges on the Truth..."; first two paragraphs are KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA introduction; interview conducted in Kirghiz SSR; precise place and date not specified]

[Excerpts] He is called a classic writer and the founder of Kirghiz writing. At 20 he wrote the keynote poem of national literature hymning "The Birth of Dawn on Blood-Washed Earth." These burning lines were not written in the tranquillity of a study. The thick mud walls still bristled with the barrels of sawed-off shotguns, and a bandit knife in the back was often the end of political debate.

Aaly Tokombayev, Kirghiz people's poet and Hero of Socialist Labor, shares his thoughts on the times and on himself.

Kirghiz SSR—[Romanyuk] You have lived through years and events when false truths were put forward and elevated to absolutes and the fate of entire generations was shattered under their pressure. I am referring to 1937, 3 years in prison, including 5 months in an isolation cell, and 1952, when you had to leave the republic against your will for a long period. What do you feel when you recall that time?

[Tokombayev] I shall not deny that it was bitter. And it is not pleasant to remember it. But I always believed in the strength and justice of Leninist ideas. Truth does not always prevail, but the world nevertheless rests on the truth and there have always been people ready and able to defend it. In 1937 just one thing was demanded of me: to name a dozen or two comrades as enemies of the people. I did not name them. In 1952 something different was demanded: to remain silent when there were outrages all around. I talked about them from the rostrum at the party congress.

Do not delude yourself into thinking that the situation is simpler today. No. Processes are taking place in the republic that are equally dramatic in terms of intensity of struggle. Restructuring, as I understand it, is the establishment in our life of Leninist principles, which were thoroughly flouted in recent years.

[Romanyuk] Aaly Tokombayevich, as we are talking about the dramatic nature of the present day, let us not omit to mention the state of international education in the republic.

[Tokombayev] We won't... The events in the square in Alma-Ata highlighted our problems so clearly. I still think: Yes, 70 years constitutes an era. During this time my republic has bypassed an entire socioeconomic formation, moving from feudalism to socialism. Such a giant step was inconceivable without the aid and support of the Russian people.

At the same time other less noticeable processes have taken place in the region. Ideas of national exclusiveness and isolation are arising. This is extremely worrying. And, lamentable though it may be, it is not just a matter of isolated incidents.

I could cite many instances—they are well known in the republic—when university lectures have openly called for national discord. The Russian nation and representatives of other nationalities have been reviled. When a teacher at a physical education institute told "all Russians to clear off across the Urals and dictate their terms there," or when a member of the VUZ party committee at the Osh Teacher Training Institute took on the role of herald of nationalism. It is simplest to confine oneself to specific examples and to discern a phenomenon underlying them. I do not agree with those who prefer silence. It is not so easy to remove poisonous seeds from young people's minds. Constant and long-term work based not on words but on specific actions is needed here.

[Romanyuk] By the way, what do you think about the debate now taking place in the republic's newspapers and journals?

[Tokombayev] For some reason passions have mostly flared up over the language problem. The problem exists. I think it would be right for the policy of bilingualism to become a reality. It is really abnormal for some young men and women of Kirghiz nationality to have a poor knowledge or none at all of their own language. Representatives of other nationalities who feel the need to study the Kirghiz language should also be assisted in every way.

But all the same, I would place the stress differently from certain representatives of the national intelligentsia.

The Kirghiz language—and, I think, not only the Kirghiz language—is having a difficult time. It is contaminated. But I cannot agree that the broad spread of Russian is to be blamed for this—that is the opinion of some people in our republic. No language in the world has suffered as a result of mutual influence and mutual enrichment. I think that this viewpoint scarcely has anything in common with the idea of internationalism. Nonetheless...

For example, the idea of broadening the network of kindergartens where education is solely in the Kirghiz language is being pushed. The aim is seemingly noble—inculcating native language skills from a very young age. Suppose we are consistent in this logic. Then it will be necessary to open similar establishments for Uzbek, Dungan, Uighur, and German children. Surely this would be the beginning of alienation among children on the basis of the color and shape of their eyes precisely at a time when a person is particularly receptive to ideas of internationalism?

The question of national schools is also being discussed in a similar vein. It is raised unequivocally: The number of these schools should be increased. I agree it should. In Frunze there is only one school where the teaching is in the Kirghiz language, and classes there are in three shifts. But how many Kirghiz schools do we need today? Three? Ten? No one knows. But it is very easy to find out. In August schoolteachers visit families to find out about the intake to the first grade. Would it be difficult to ask the parents at the same time? But it occurs to no one to do this... During the last census one-third of Kirghiz people named Russian as their second native language. To disregard these objective circumstances is to juggle with facts and artificially aggravate the situation.

[Romanyuk] A question prompted by readers' letters. It concerns the problem of the Russian language in the army. Their poor knowledge hampers them from mastering extremely complicated modern equipment...

[Tokombayev] The Russian language is the means of communication between nations, there is no dispute here. So it is all the more annoying that we are forced

again and again to address this state problem. Only last year about 300 young people of the local nationality could not enter military schools because of their poor knowledge of Russian. The language barrier is becoming an insurmountable obstacle for talented young people who could study in the country's leading VUZ's.

[Romanyuk] So let us focus on the problem of bilingualism.

[Tokombayev] I love my people and all my life I have striven to be a worthy son of them. I have many friends and I do not divide them on grounds of nationality. Many of them studied the Kirghiz language without any resolutions or urgent recommendations. Out of everyday necessity. I am in favor of this kind of bilingualism.

But while fighting for the equality of languages and bandying all kinds of quotations in this regard, one cannot say: If you respect my people, speak their language. I do not know the Ukrainian language but I love that people and their history and culture. I called one of my sons Taras precisely for this reason—in honor of the poet.

We live in a multinational region where Kirghiz do not constitute an absolute majority. In fact they constitute less than half of the republic's total population. In putting forward the theory of bilingualism, to speak only of the Kirghiz and Russian languages and completely forget other nations is disrespectful toward them. More than 100,000 Germans live in the republic. The Dungan, Uighur, and Korean population runs into many thousands. What are we to do?

I am convinced that bilingualism must be a purely voluntary matter while knowledge of Russian, the state language throughout the entire country, should be compulsory for all for this reason alone. One should not seek some kind of infringement of national rights in this thesis.

[Romanyuk] In conclusion I would like to ask: What is the main lesson you have learned over the years?

[Tokombayev] When our time passes, the people will remember us by our works... I would like people to have a fond memory of me.

**Mikhailov Elected First Secretary of Moscow Writers Union**  
18000026 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA  
in Russian 21 Oct 87 p 1,2

[Article signed Our Special Correspondents: "How the First Secretary of the Administration of the Moscow Writers' Organization Was Elected"]

[Text] The election of first secretary of the administration was eagerly awaited at the Moscow writers' organization, which today has 2,000 members. Several months

before, F. Kuznetsov, who had headed it for 11 years, was confirmed by the presidium of the USSR Academy of Sciences as director of the IMLI [Institute of World Literature and Art] imeni Gorkiy and assumed his responsibilities.

Extensive preparations were made for the election of the new first secretary. For the first time in all the years, decades even, that the Moscow writers organization has been in existence, the candidates were selected at the grass root level. These are significant, essential changes that reflect the spirit of the times: more than one candidate who, moreover, were chosen at the grass root level. In the experience of all previous elections there had been no exceptions to the rule of namely just one candidate.

The creative and party organizations of prose writers, poets, playwrights, and literary critics named seven candidates: Ye. Yevtushenko, V. Krupin, Al. Mikhaylov, A. Rybakov, I. Strelkova, Yu. Chernichenko, M. Shatrov, and V. Shugayev. Four of them — V. Krupin, I. Strelkova, Yu. Chernichenko, and M. Shatrov — declined. Thus, at the joint meeting of the administration and party committee secretariats the remaining four candidacies were considered; by the time further consideration began at the administration's plenum, another candidate withdrew. This, on behalf of the party group, was announced at the meeting by Ya. Kozlovskiy. A. Rybakov, who at the time was traveling abroad, had been notified by telegram in the U.S.; he sent a reply, thanking the writers for the honor and withdrawing his candidacy. Thus, only three candidates remained: Ye. Yevtushenko, Al. Mikhaylov, and V. Shugayev.

The rules of the election called for each candidate to make a short presentation at the administration plenum summarizing his ideas on improving the activity of the Moscow writers' organization and discussing why he aspires to become its leader, so that the administration could get an idea what his leadership would promise.

But first, F. Kuznetsov addressed these questions. Having thanked the Moscow writers' organization, the Moscow City Party Committee, and the Mosgorispolkom for awarding him an honorary diploma praising his activities — which, later at the meeting was presented to him by V. Karpov — F. Kuznetsov expressed several ideas on what kind of a person, in his opinion, a new chairman should be today, when everyone must learn to live and work in a democracy. He must be a broadly acceptable and generous person, solicitous of others, but highly principled nonetheless. He must see and analyze the literary process objectively and create the conditions for friendly discussions. He must protect the interests of all members of the writers' organization, whether they concern daily life or literary work. F. Kuznetsov noted that these ideas of his reflect the spirit of the organization's social development program adopted by the secretariat a

year before. He announced that on July 27 a decree of the party gorkom's secretariat had been passed which addressed this question, and he shared the decree's content with the audience.

The format of the newspaper report limits us to a very condensed version of F. Kuznetsov's speech, as well as of the candidates' 20 minute speeches detailing their platforms that followed.

**Ye. Yevtushenko:** "If we want perestroika to happen within our organization, we must first of all review our goals, from the ethical as well structural points of view. If you vote for me, you will give your vote not just to me personally, but to the idea which I would like to implement, for the idea of democratic perestroika within the structure of the administration. I offer collective leadership: a secretariat bureau of the Moscow writers' organization consisting of four first secretaries. If elected, I will propose the candidacies of three totally honest, socially active comrades, wonderful writers who have earned the respect of the broad masses of readers: Yu. Chernichenko, M. Shatrov, and A. Pristavkin.

"How do I envision the work of that bureau? I am completely opposed to further staff increases. We do not need a single additional employee. Four persons share the same position and agree among themselves how they divide their time. On any given day, any writer with whatever problem can be seen by a first secretary. The same positive experience, although on a smaller scale, already exists at the USSR Writers' Union. I am talking about the three playwrights who share the post of the administration secretary and who have not yet had a single conflict. Four first secretaries will not become some sort of an elite group above the secretariat, the administration, and the entire organization. Whatever they do, they will be required to do it openly, by consulting with the opinion of all the writers.

"The leadership in general should not be elected by a hand-picked group of electors but at the general meeting of all Moscow writers. If the trust is placed in me, I will raise the question of turning the electoral conference into a general meeting of all writers. Writers should seek positions at their creative union not for the sake of perks or salaries — which by the way should be abolished, excepting those of organization secretaries and the office staff. Let a writer make a living by writing, and not by managing his comrades. In fact, writers should not be managed at all, but helped.

"And, ahead of the general meeting, we must poll all writers on how we should live and use their suggestions to develop a general program of our activities."

**Al. Mikhaylov:** "What were my intentions when I took this step? First of all, to work, which I have done all my life. My promises will be based on reality. The first and the most important reality is you, the capital city's writers: the party organization; the administration; the



secretariat; the authority of Moscow writers and the respect that is afforded to them in our country and abroad. Without the support of active members and writers, no leader can do anything. The second reality is democracy and glasnost. Perestroika and the development of the new way of thinking stem from them. This concerns, above all, the creative activity, but also, our daily life and activities within the organization, within the Writers' Union, and on the pages of our periodicals. The third reality is what has been accomplished by the current secretariat headed by F. Kuznetsov.

The recent decree on reconstruction and building in central Moscow allows us to raise new questions about improving writers' living and working conditions. We must take into account that young members are joining the organization and that people age, start families, and get grandchildren and even great grandchildren. There are war veterans among us, toward whom I, naturally, have a special attitude. These questions must always be on the agenda.

Furthermore, Moscow writers' organization must be granted a status equal to that of the writers' unions of the union republics. It must get its own journal, its publishing house, its weekly publication — a purpose which the *Moskovskiy Literatör* can be adapted to serve, and its own literary theater. All these problems are difficult to solve, for many reasons, but it is important not to remove them from the agenda. The most important thing that I would like to mention is that we must make every effort to foster in the organization the atmosphere of good manners, trust, and decency, to protect a writer's self-respect from editorial tyranny, political labels, and insults. Perhaps I have disappointed some people, some expected of me braver and more far-reaching plans. However, to promise something that is not rooted in reality, or for which we are not ready, would be dishonest on my part. I can not even promise that I will refuse a salary if I am elected."

V. Shugayev: "I think that the most important task is to reestablish the ability to normally evaluate ideological and artistic merits of literary works, so that the literary and civil independence becomes the basis for our daily life and evaluation of each other. To make sure that the practice of such an evaluation triumphs we must radically change the way the administration, and most importantly the secretariat, function. Its activity must become saturated with close attention to creative work and that close attention must be personalized. We are always pointing out, to scare each other, that there are 2,000 of us — which incidentally is not too great a number.

"If we love literature and do it seriously, to notice each work and each book, and to create a sense of mutual creative trust, is not such an unattainable goal. I think that the most important goal of the secretariat is to recreate the atmosphere of creative and sober mutual

friendliness. It seems to me that reestablishing ideological and artistic standards could be done with the assistance of older members of our organization, those who still remember that the word has always been the basic element of literature and who still follow this rule. We could also rely on a considerable layer of new writers who have recently proven that they also attach the paramount importance to the word and who, thanks to the exceptional quality of their words, have long begun preparing us for perestroika. We must not only regularly analyze published works, but most importantly, help writers working on complex literary projects.

"Now, one often hears talk of self-financing and economic self-sufficiency. We have been financing ourselves and paying our own way for a long time now. But there is another word that has "self" in it, one that has an essential meaning for our organization. I mean self-reliance. We must blaze new trails toward democratization of the literary process. We must continue to struggle to improve of the publishing business, for the *Poeziya* journal, for turning *Moskovskiy Literatör* into a weekly publication, but most importantly, something which we have to think of daily, to care for each and every creative personality."

After the candidates' speeches, the meeting's chairman S. Mikhalkov opened a discussion period, at which the candidates and their platforms were discussed. The period featured speeches by V. Sidorov, Ya. Mustafin, A. Zhukov, I. Strelkova, Yu. Chernichenko, M. Prilezhayeva, V. Karpov, A. Borshchagovskiy, L. Shikina, Yu. Idashkin, G. Pozhenian, A. Salutskiy, A. Pristavkin, V. Kondratiev, A. Anfinogenov, Yu. Kariakin, A. Sakhrin, and Yu. Skop. Of course, each candidate had his supporters who, when they took the podium, stressed his particular good sides and his civil, moral, and business qualities. Naturally, the discussion at the plenum touched not so much on the above-mentioned candidates but rather on the general state of affairs at the Moscow writers' organization.

The plenum's speeches were very direct, to the point, and constructive, which is a consequence of the atmosphere of democratization and glasnost felt more and more strongly in the country.

The choice from among three candidates in itself meant competition and a contest of opinions, preferences, and dislikes. Even though everyone who took the podium declared himself a proponent of unity, a number of speeches contained some purely personal gripes and, even worse, elements of the old-style libel and use of disparaging ideological labels. Unfortunately, some people lacked the knowledge of how discussions should be conducted — we all have a lot to learn about living under democracy. The plenum of the administration became a lesson in glasnost and in new approaches to solving important problems.



In the main hall of the Central House of Writers gathered that day not only members of the administration, those who could vote. Many of the city's writers followed the discussion with equal attention — and not just followed it but displayed a strong desire to participate in it directly.

Not everyone who asked to speak during the discussion period got a chance. It was decided to draw the line, since the discussion period was in its fifth hour and there remained still the secret voting part. The following are

the results: Al. Mikhaylov received 93 votes, Ye. Yevtushenko 55, and V. Shugayev 15. According to the previously laid down rules, the winner had to get two thirds of the votes, so the runoff election was to be held. Yet, after a discussion it was decided — unanimously — to dispense with it since it was clear that Al. Mikhaylov had a very considerable majority anyway.

And so at the Moscow writers' organization's plenum Al. Mikhaylov was elected its first secretary.

12892

### **Institute Head Notes Confused Worker Opinion On Restructuring**

18300015a Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Sep 87  
p 2

[Interview with Valeriy Petrovich Chichkanov, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences and director of the Economics Institute under the Urals Branch of the USSR Academy of Sciences; interview conducted by A. Druzenko: "Without a Shadow of False Idealization..."]

[Text] [Question] Valeriy Petrovich, does not the following situation seem paradoxical to you: on the one hand, we are conducting sociological research on a broad scale, but on the other, we have rather vague notions concerning how to evaluate public opinion on various aspects of our lives. What is the reason for that?

[Answer] Above all the fact that the results of that research are seldom widely publicized, there does not exist, so to speak, a culture of information. Sociologists are working hard, and there really is a great deal of research being done, but their conclusions most often remain known only to a small circle of specialists. I think that the reasons for that lie in the past, when the public's level of information was low and it was standard practice for us to classify the results of sociological studies as "for official use only." Thus was created a gap which has persisted to the present day: public opinion is being studied, but there is too little information — scientific, sociological information — about what people are thinking on a given issue.

[Question] Could perhaps the reason lie elsewhere, with the fact that sociologists study specific questions which are only of interest to specialists, while general questions, i.e. the key issues which are of interest to society as a whole, are neglected?

[Answer] No, that is not true. Recently sociologists have begun to study more actively precisely these fundamental questions, for instance, how public opinion evaluates the restructuring currently under way in our country. But as for presenting the masses with the results of that research, and doing so in an easy-to-understand, meaningful and comprehensive form, we are still unable to do that: on that point I agree with you.

[Question] One also encounters this viewpoint: public opinion is internally contradictory, within it mutually exclusive opinions can exist side by side, and thus questions arise as to whether it is even possible to define "general" conformances to law objectively, whether there is any sense in studying public opinion, and to what extent it can serve as a catalyst of or brake on progressive change?

[Answer] The basis for that point of view is the same lack of a sociological culture which we just mentioned. Do we need to study public opinion? Of course we do! Such

research fulfills an important function as an intellectual antidote against stereotyping of the mass consciousness, prejudices and errors. Recall how L. N. Tolstoy was keenly interested in the first steps of sociology, seeing its significance for society in the fact that "it gives it a mirror in which all of society and each one of us will see ourselves, whether or not we want to."

But this sort of research is not merely a "mirror" in which society sees itself. It is also a "tuning fork" which helps adjust the administrative mechanism, a sort of feedback from real life to policy. It is well known how much emphasis V. I. Lenin placed on this, regarding as of priority importance "the ability to determine without error on any issue, at any time, the mood of the mass, its real needs, aspirations and thoughts; the ability to determine, without a shadow of false idealization, the degree of its consciousness and the strength of influence by various prejudices and vestiges of the past..."

This Leninist precept is especially valuable in light of restructuring. The revolution will triumph when its ideas take hold of the masses. The situation with radical reforms in the economy is exactly the same: they are impossible without restructuring of the mass consciousness. How it changes, whether it changes, what changes have public support and which do not, where interest groups overlap and where they conflict with one another: in short, we need to know "the mood of the mass" without idealizing it, gauging the correctness of the steps which we have taken by that mood.

[Question] But in that case it would probably be important to rid ourselves of the "unanimity complex" which in past years supplanted realistic and open accounting of moods and which to a certain extent hindered sociologists' work, especially from the standpoint of glasnost. Several years ago I was told about how at a certain plant the following slogan was created for the purpose of standardizing agitation work for all occasions: "We support and approve!" There you have an example of "official" unanimity being carried to an absurd extreme. And if we continue to adhere to that it will serve no purpose to study the mood of the masses.

[Answer] It seems to me that in our day, when glasnost is becoming — I emphasize, is becoming, but has not become — the norm, the realistic viewpoint does in fact prevail. There are fewer and fewer apologists of formalistic unanimity for the sake of appearances. And, for instance, how can we deny the fact that the new processes taking place in, say, our economy are meeting with a varied reception. And there is nothing surprising about the fact that there is diversity of opinion concerning such phenomena as individual labor activity, the family contract or cooperatives established on a new basis? And for that reason we need more than ever to know how they and other phenomena "look" in the mirror of public opinion. As you are aware, a radical improvement of the economic mechanism is planned. I am certain that success in this respect will to a large extent depend on the

degree to which our economists, the administrative apparatus and the very science of economics will be able to keep step with the "sociological wave" and learn to delineate the "human scale" in economic activity.

[Question] Let us assume that we have convinced our readers of the need for and importance of research on public opinion. Let us turn directly to the research itself and its results. I know that recently in the Urals polls of various segments of the population concerning restructuring have been conducted, in part through the efforts of your institute. What did they typically come up with?

[Answer] I will begin by citing specific data, and then I will attempt to generalize them somewhat. Not long ago our institute conducted a spot poll at 141 enterprises in 10 cities in the Urals. The subject was to determine how workers evaluate the outlook for their collectives under conditions of restructuring of the economic mechanism. Only five percent expect to see real results next year, 24 percent expect to see results during the current five-year plan, and 15 percent think that results will come in the next five-year plan; 23 percent are of the opinion that restructuring will require more time; 33 percent are uncertain. And here are the results of a survey of the party aktiv in Verkh-Issetskiy Rayon (Sverdlovsk): 14 percent feel that there have already been positive results from restructuring in their collectives, 68 percent indicated that thus far the results have been insignificant, and 14 percent felt that there had been no change; four percent had no definite opinion.

[Question] And that, I think, brings us to the most important point. "Figures need no commentary" — that statement hardly applies to the data which you mentioned. They need commentary, they need it very much! It is important that we understand what lies behind these figures and what conclusions can be drawn from them. I do not know whether you would agree, but it is precisely interpretation of the data obtained which is not our sociologists' forte. They give us lots of "figures," but as for analysis...

[Answer] Of course, analysis is essential. It is not enough just to count the "yes's" and "no's" and "not sure's." We need to reveal the conformance to law, the tendencies and processes which lie behind them. Take for instance the data from the surveys I just mentioned. What do they tell us? You will agree that in them one can clearly sense a critical tone in public opinion, a situation in society of, I would say, impatient demands. People are tired of pinning their hopes on slogans, tired of words which are not backed up by actions. They are longing for real change. Hence their exactingness and unwillingness to "run ahead of the locomotive." On the other hand, this type of critical stance is also an indication of interest in the progress of restructuring.

[Question] You mentioned a emotional attitude toward restructuring. Restructuring has definitely gotten society enthused, and public opinion surveys confirm this. A

more difficult problem is how to transform emotional zeal into the energy required for practical actions. Because it is obvious that the majority is not satisfied with the results of restructuring. Why? What is the root of the problem? Too few results? Again, why? Is stereotypical thinking at fault? To what extent?

[Answer] It is at fault, and how! Now, in the march of restructuring, the weights which previously weighed us down have now been transformed into obstacles to our forward progress. And the most prevalent "relic" of the past is the psychology of the infamous "screw." It is manifested in the most diverse forms. It is a passive expectation: we do not see any changes around here, when will it be our turn? (As if restructuring were some scarce "commodity" distributed to people "waiting in line"). It is also hopeful expectation of some sort of instructions on restructuring. For example, one in four survey forms distributed among the party aktiv of Verkh-Issetskiy Rayon were turned in bearing comments like these: "we are waiting for clear-cut instructions from the raykom" or "we have no guidelines for restructuring." (As if such guidelines could contain instructions to cover every eventuality.)

[Question] In other words, study of public opinion also allows us to recognize the forces which are acting as impediments in the mass consciousness. In your opinion, which requirements of restructuring are the most difficult to put into practice?

[Answer] The most difficult thing of all is applying the central slogan of restructuring: "begin with yourself." Surveys indicate that a substantial segment of workers unfortunately consider themselves exempt from the necessity of restructuring their work. It is highly indicative that even among people who do ideological work professionally (this survey was conducted on 6 March 1987 among students at interoblast courses for ideological workers in the Urals region) over 75 percent were unable to translate the programmatic requirements of restructuring into the language of specific practical actions, that is, formulating them in such a way as to make them applicable to their own work, to their "workplace."

Or take the study of 141 enterprises in the Urals which we mentioned previously. Between 45 and 60 percent of blue-collar workers and engineering-technical personnel still do not have a firm opinion concerning the advantages or, more precisely, concerning the nature of the new economic mechanism; they have no idea how to apply its principles practically at their own enterprises. An alarming signal. It means that we have an acute lack of ability to interpret and convey to the masses the essence of the planned reforms. It was no coincidence that the June CPSU Central Committee Plenum stressed that acceleration "is aimed at achieving a qualitatively new state in socialist society." That shows how high the stakes are! That is why it is so important to provide every worker with a knowledge not only of the "anatomy" of



economic operations, but also of their "philosophy." Because, as V. I. Lenin warned, "anyone who struggles to resolve specific questions without first resolving general ones will inevitably unconsciously be 'tripping over' those general questions at every step."

[Question] One such "general" question concerns the new principles of economic operations themselves. A great deal has been said about those principles recently. One need only recall the discussion surrounding the draft version of the Law On State Enterprises. It would seem that the strategic course toward economic autonomy and full cost accounting is clear. Nevertheless, mail received by our editorial offices still contains quite a few letters to the contrary.

[Answer] There is an explanation for that. We need to take into account the fact that the new economic conditions, while no longer just an experiment, are still not a reality. Therefore the public consciousness still has no firm attitude toward those conditions. But tendencies are taking shape, and some of them, in my opinion, will require serious interpretive work.

Specifically, I am concerned by the fact that economic administrators' understandable desire for independence is often accompanied by an imperfect understanding of economic freedom. In a living dialectic its positive and negative poles (freedom "from something" and freedom "to do something") are absolutized one-sidedly. As sociologists say, the orientation toward independence is prevailing over the orientation toward responsibility.

[Question] The thesis of "they want freedom but they do not want to take responsibility" is well known. Is it not merely speculative?

[Answer] No. And sociological data confirm that. We surveyed 130 heads of enterprises and 310 foremen of major shops, asking them to rate the role of the basic directions of economic restructuring on a scale of one to five. And what did we find? Economic administrators listed the following among the priority goals of restructuring: accelerated implementation of social programs — 60 percent; greater material incentives — 59 percent; greater rights for enterprises — 48 percent. But other factors received far fewer "votes": for example, conservation of resources was mentioned by 34 percent and utilization of scientific and technical advances by 24 percent. In my opinion, this "apportionment" of objectives is no coincidence. When evaluating the essence of reform, economic administrators still seem to separate the welfare of their collective from the social effect yielded by the enterprise's operations, although it is precisely this interrelation which forms the most important basis for improvement of the economic mechanism.

Or consider this fact. Public opinion polls have found a substantial difference between what rank-and-file workers expect from restructuring and what the heads of enterprises expect. Thus, 45 percent of directors of

enterprises are firmly convinced of substantial advantages in the new economic conditions, whereas only 35 percent of foremen of major shops hold that view; the number of optimists among low-level engineers, brigade leaders and workers is only 16 percent. Incidentally, in the latter category there are twice as many individuals as among economic administrators who feel that the advantages of full cost accounting for their collective are very dubious, and that the losses will be great.

Workers take a more critical view of the effectiveness of introducing the new salary system in their collectives than economic and party administrators do. Their attitude can be characterized by the following ideas: increases in salary will be brought about by a reduction in personnel rather than by increased quality; the salary system is being planned anew, and it needs to be more flexible; our pay is now based on category — the intensity of labor has increased yet salaries have decreased; we, the workers, are not informed in detail about all the innovations, there are many things which we simply do not know.

[Question] Virtually all the survey data which you have mentioned literally cry out about the weakness of general economic education.

[Answer] They certainly do! Today that is the primary issue. We have begun to bring about revolutionary transformations in the economy. We need equally revolutionary changes in economic instruction and cadre training. However, in this area restructuring has scarcely made a dent. We talk about a new way of thinking, yet we are unable to teach new things. But that, I think, is a topic for another conversation.

12825

#### **PRAVDA Letter Condemns Youth Culture**

*PM121113 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Nov 87  
Second Edition p 6*

[Letter from Yuriy Bondarev, Vasilii Belov, and Valentin Rasputin under the rubric "We Invite Discussion": "'Is It Easy To Be Young?"; first two paragraphs are PRAVDA introduction]

[Text] This is a very acute and topical question today, of concern to many people—both young and old. Well-known writers, respected among the people, express their viewpoint on it in a letter to PRAVDA.

We invite readers to participate in a discussion of the topic denoted in the published letter.

The documentary movie "Is It Easy To Be Young?" was awarded the main prize at the recent Tbilisi festival. Many press organs are unstintingly praising both the movie and its makers.

Why?

Perhaps because of the illusion of extreme sincerity (we would even say nakedness)? To judge by the movie, this sincerity is peculiar to young people alone, and certainly not to middle-aged or older people.

Flirting with young people and addressing their "special" interests and rights is not new. But it has to be said that this flirting, as a rule, boomerangs on young people. And the movie "Is It Easy To Be Young?" graphically attests to this. Is this not indicated, for example, by the fact that some of our darling boys and girls, feeling no remorse and in a state of extreme excitement induced by rock music (as shown in the movie), wrecked an electric train?

Why? Because, by all accounts, we have not given them a worthy occupation, work, or sensible diversions or taught them how to make good use of free time. We have not properly taught them work that is necessary and useful to society.

A surprising thing: Amusements and material things now, unfortunately, occupy one of the first places in the hierarchy of children's and teenagers' values.

It is with perplexity and pain that we have watched some of our tourists, including young ones, disdain the beauty of the Acropolis, the Egyptian pyramids, and the masterpieces of the Louvre and roam overseas cities in search of clothes.

We convey, feed, and clothe countless armadas of young amateur artists and sportsmen around the cities and villages of the country and the world in their hundreds and thousands. And we forget that in this way we tear them away from work and studies and frequently make them accustomed to showing off. We forget that this amateur activity costs society a tremendous amount of money, which, incidentally, they themselves have not earned.

As regards work, not least physical work, in which young people are called upon to engage, it has been pushed somewhere into the background. It has been pushed there not without the assistance of fathers and mothers, not to mention grandmothers and grandfathers. We "forefathers," as some young people call us, have worked and are working hard and well. So let our children and grandchildren have a rest, some of us argue. A rest from what, one wonders? From work. And yet without work a person ceases to be a person.

We believe that the lack of desire for work in general and for physical work in particular on the part of many young people threatens to have irreparable consequences.

No one is calling for a retrograde movement—away from scientific and technical progress to the wooden plow and the sledgehammer. On the contrary, we are calling for the work of miners or tractor drivers, say, to be made easier.

Hypodynamia does not threaten people who live permanently in a rural locality, nor does it threaten the worker. Nevertheless, the orientation toward replacing physical work by fully automated work is sometimes understood as a rejection of physical work generally. It is said that physical work may successfully be replaced by physical training. We believe that this substitution is mistaken and essentially immoral. In childhood and youth physical work shapes the person in many respects and awakens self-awareness and self-respect. Those who consider such work nonintellectual and uncreative are profoundly mistaken. Moreover, there are quite enough examples of uncreative intellectual work.

A good working person takes shape early—in the family and at school. Some time ago, unfortunately, we established "callous-free" pedagogics, and work lessons became, rather, playing at work. The most farsighted leaders of schools, enterprises, and farms have managed to preserve children's workshops. But what has this cost them?! In addition, in recent decades parents and teachers have acquired powerful rivals in influencing children. These are specialized and youth newspapers, movies, radio, television, pop concerts, the well-known firm "Melodiya," and organizers of all sorts of entertainments.

Every day our young people are inundated with powerful emotional and "artistic" information. Primarily in movies and on television. At the same time musical, sports, and other education is combined with the frenzied propaganda of pseudoromance. French queens and countesses, British villains, detectives, bandits, and prostitutes—who does not rank as a movie hero! Hundreds of movies bought with hard currency and our own trite movies. Alas, ordinary working people simply have no place among this "high-living elite." The ideological, moral, and aesthetic aspirations of individual radio and television editors are confined to the area within the Sadovoye Ring Road or even just to the Arbat, as though the center and the quintessence of Russia were there, in the Arbat. Hence the shallow, risque subjects and the nudity. Amusements are elevated to the rank of criteria for young people's modern tastes and interests.

Particularly dangerous, in our view, is the attitude of certain of our news media to music in general and popular music in particular.

In this connection we will cite an extract from a letter by the composer A.S. Lobzov, now deceased: "Rock music has become the real scourge and poison of our life. Pop music with its stupefyingly monotonous rhythmic beat, hollow wailing by unkempt 'stars,' and the most absurd lyrics totally devoid of poetry and sometimes even common sense is essentially constantly pushing more and more new streams of the rising generation out of culture into nonspirituality. There is no getting away from pseudo-art. It will get you at home, on the road, on the seabed. Everywhere there will be some guy with a tape recorder..."

Rock music... Is it music? Many sociologists, physicians, and art critics in Canada, Japan, France, and other countries have scientifically and carefully proved the mental and moral harm of the phenomenon imposed on us. The Soviet reader does not know of these scientific works, while our competent medics keep quiet. Propaganda of anticulture and triteness sometimes manifests itself as innocuous dalliance with fashion and flirting with a certain section of young people.

Lev Tolstoy considered music a state matter. And Tsiolkovskiy wrote in his diaries: "Music is a powerful stimulant and a mighty weapon, like medicine. It can both poison and heal. Just as medicine must be in the power of specialists, so must music."

Of course, it is hardly possible to blindly follow the example of those countries which have already imposed or are imposing state restrictions on music which has the narcotic power to cripple the defenseless consciousness of teenagers. But neither can we keep quiet while rock music actively asserts itself and, saddest of all, when it takes cover behind the wishes and needs of young people. This verbiage and smooth talk about a special, so-called youth culture are imbued with demagoguery. Young people need lofty moral ideals and genuine, not imaginary values. They need heroes of books, movies, and pictures and musical works to which young men and women are attracted in mind and heart. They await this from us cultural figures. And we are obliged to do this!

#### **Jurist Discusses Regulation of 'Nontraditional' Youth Groups**

18000009 Moscow SOVETSKAYA YUSTITSIYA in Russian No 17, Sep 87 (signed to press 25 Aug 87) pp 13-14

[Article by V. Ovchinskiy, candidate of legal sciences: "Nontraditional Youth Groups"]

[Text] The process of revolutionary transformations in all spheres of social life that began following the CPSU Central Committee's April (1985) Plenum has revealed a number of phenomena and processes among young people that require both scholarly interpretation and specific practical decisions. The relatively widespread formation of nontraditional youth groups [NGM-netraditsionnyye grupy molodezhi] should be considered as one such phenomena.

The absolute majority of young men and women who belong to NGM's are engaged in activities that are unquestionably useful for society. They include amateur singing clubs, youth initiative funds, the movement for the preservation of historical monuments, and creative youth associations. However, the activities of certain NGM's are oriented toward bourgeois mass culture and foreign youth trends.

Moreover, such phenomena were observed even earlier. Take the infamous "stylists" of the late '50s and early '60s, or our home-grown "hippies" of the late '60s and early '70s. Later a wave of sports fans—the "fanatics"—swept the big cities and suburbs. By the early '80s the "punks" and groups attracted to nontraditional religions appeared in our country. Now the "metalists"—admirers of metallic rock (heavy-metal), and the "rockers"—groups of motorcyclists (so-called "rock on wheels"), the "breakers"—admirers of break dancing—and the "wavers"—admirers of the "new wave" trend in rock music—are relatively popular among young people.

Other groups and types of NGM's have also emerged—so-called "fighters" against the "pro-Western" manifestations among young people. There are a good many groups with the most complicated names that wage "fights" for "their" territory: a discotheque, a housing development, a dance veranda, etc.

The NGM is also essentially a new, nontraditional object of legal upbringing for the employees of law-enforcement agencies. Let us try in this connection to answer a number of questions pertaining to preventive work with NGM's that have asocial tendencies.

Why have these groups arisen?

One can single out several approaches to explaining the appearance of NGM's in socialist society: the influence of Western culture, i.e., the class adversary's ideological influence; the manifestation of youth fashion that is nontraditional in nature; mistakes in the system of rearing and educating Soviet youth; the "carefree" existence of today's young people, the higher level of family's material well-being and, as a consequence, young people's late maturation and social parasitism; their natural desire at all times for independence and uniqueness.

Evidently, all these factors require close attention and must be taken into account in organizing preventive work with the members of NGM's. After all, eliminating negative manifestations in the conduct of any given teenager who is a member of a NGM is possible only if the sources of their appearance has been established.

Why should these groups be called nontraditional?

In numerous articles in the press they are usually called informal. In our view, this concept can easily be criticized. In the first place, any courtyard group, any group of childhood friends, whether in the leisure sphere or in a labor collective, i.e., any unofficial, unregistered group of people who are united by common interests and aspirations is an informal group. In the second place, in saying "informal" groups we seemingly distinguish them from "formal" ones, involuntarily identifying the latter with such a phenomenon as formalism.

What should our attitude toward NGM's be?



This is no idle question. The orientation of all preventive work depends on the answer to it. At present one can cite several stereotyped views of NGM's in the public mind: sharp hostility, i.e., the classification of all NGM's or certain ones as potential and manifest "enemies of socialism" and criminals; complacency, which is expressed in flirtation with members of NGM's, a kind of "stroking their fur," and admiration of their manifestations of an "unfettered spirit," "free thinking" and "independence"; and indifference based on the opinion that young people will "sow their wild oats" and grow up, and shouldn't be paid any attention at all.

In our view, none of these approaches should serve as the basis for preventive work. This activity can be organized only on the basis of a strict differentiation of NGM's that does not come down to a primitive division of them into "our own" and those that are "alien." It should be applied in a differentiated fashion to every youth trend, every NGM and, moreover, every specific member of a given group. It should also be taken into account that some NGM's that appear similar on the surface exhibit differences in orientation, which may be an antisocial orientation, stemming from specific national, regional and intraregional features.

How should we regard the paraphernalia of NGM's?

One distinguishing feature of nontraditional youth groups is that their members make active use of symbolic representations (inscriptions, distinguishing signs) and use special outfits. All these things (paraphernalia) are made, as a rule, by the youngsters themselves. A kind of specific culture (or, more accurately, subculture) has arisen, and it is not identical to the concept of "youth fashion." This subculture is aimed at aggravating the reaction of society. Moreover, symbols and paraphernalia perform several functions: they show these groups' "special" status in society (the status in which they want to place themselves); they serve as symbolic means with which the groups' members regulate their relations both within the groups and with other NGM's and society as a whole, i.e., they are a form of identification; they represent forms of "defense" against the external world; and they fulfill the form of a costumed statement, since most NGM members put on their "work clothes," badges and symbols for special occasions. For example, the "metalists" use chains, spikes, bracelets, "riveted" jackets and earrings as a kind of masquerade for attending rock concerts in order to identify themselves with the crowd of other admirers of "heavy metal."

The paraphernalia and symbols of nontraditional groups may serve as an independent object of preventive and legal influence. After all, frequently groups' things, symbols and paraphernalia become the object of speculation, black-market trade, theft and robbery and the purchasing of things from foreigners.

In a number of cases the paraphernalia of NGM's may include young people's weapons (spikes on the "metalists'" jackets, which are specially sharpened for striking blows, brass knuckles, etc.). As we see, the approach to paraphernalia should also be highly differentiated.

What are the specific features of unlawful manifestations among NGM's?

An analysis of law-enforcement experience shows that there is a certain relationship between the orientation of a given NGM and the types of lawbreaking committed by its members. Thus, the assimilation by teenagers and young people of elements of bourgeois culture forms corresponding norms of behavior. As a result, a deformation of young people's personality characteristics is noted: a lowering of social activeness, preoccupation with material possessions and a consumerist mentality. Many violations of law by members of NGM's stem directly from the influence of bourgeois mass culture. In particular, speculation in fashionable clothing, V/O Vneshposyltorg [All-Union Foreign Mail-Order Trade Association] check coupons, rock records and audio and video tape cassettes has become widespread. Such negative phenomena as drunkenness, drug abuse and prostitution also manifest themselves among such NGM's. There have been disturbances of the public order by "metalists" at rock concerts and by "fanatics" during athletic events. For young people who consider themselves "hippies," drug use, vagrancy, begging and other forms of a parasitic lifestyle are characteristic. Among rockers, violating traffic regulations and disturbing the peace are "fashionable," and the theft of automotive parts also occurs in this milieu. The so-called "fighters for justice" are oriented toward violence and the imposition of mob law against elements they consider "harmful." The timely prevention of group disturbances of the public order created by conflicts between different NGM's has become a serious problem for agencies of the militia and the volunteer militia aides. The activities of all sorts of shady dealers have stepped up in connection with the organization of rock concerts. NGM's are also noticed by the "authorities" of the criminal world, who look among the more brazen NGM members who have "soiled" themselves in lawbreaking for potential members of criminal groups.

What are the basic areas of preventive work with members of NGM's?

The chief distinguishing characteristic of work with NGM members is the necessity of combining it with active and intelligent contrapropaganda against reactionary bourgeois ideology and the negative traditions and customs of the antisocial, criminal milieu. This is the point of departure for all preventive work in this area, but it is also the most complex set of questions that have not yet been fully resolved.

Why do we emphasize this? The point is that over the past few decades a noticeable gap has developed in society between the official and the unofficial levels of culture, which has given rise to the appearance of a large number of diverse subculture formations, especially among young people. They represent a mixture, hidden from official social institutions and is sometimes even overt, of subcultural formations (with dominant elements of bourgeois mass culture) and elements of the so-called "criminal-romantic" subculture. Alcohol, drug abuse, psychotropic and toxic substances, immorality, apolitical attitudes, pornography, violence and cruelty are a kind of entry pass to this "underground."

If we honestly admit the presence of this phenomenon, the next step should be to recognize the inadequacy of the preventive measures traditionally used in work with pedagogically and socially neglected young people.

First of all, we must free ourselves from "forbidomania." Young people are attracted to what is forbidden. But much of what was considered forbidden yesterday is possible and necessary today. This pertains, among other things, to the best examples of that same foreign culture, to which greater access should be opened. We must also pay attention to our own country's youth culture. Hundreds of "wild" and "underground" rock groups are compelled to be such at the present time. Hullabaloo and prohibitions frequently give rise to manifestations of eccentricity and, in a number of cases, antisocial actions.

The same can be said about young people's sports enthusiasms. There were many false notions, for example, about the form of sport known as athletic gymnastics (body-building). Because of the refusal to accept it, many youngsters were also forced to engage in body-building "underground," without any sort of medical or, what is most important, upbringing supervision. And this was fraught with the potential for certain negative consequences. But in the Moscow suburban town of Lyubertsy people were not afraid to bring the youngsters out of the cellars, and they organized a city federation and held open championships. As a result, there has been a noticeable improvement of the moral climate in the youth milieu. This is a vivid example of overcoming prohibitions that no one needs.

Evidently, this is the same path that should be taken in work with the "breakers," "metallists" and "rockers."

There is also a need to legalize diverse "fighters" against negative phenomena, but in the framework of volunteer militia aides and Komsomol operational detachments.

Should there be prohibitions? Unquestionably there should be: against pornography and the advocacy of drug abuse, drunkenness, violence, cruelty, prostitution, etc. But present-day Western culture does not consist entirely of these elements. And the main thing here is not to "throw out the baby with the bath water."

This is why preventive work with NGM members should be distinguished by patience and a democratic approach, but also by certain limits. The democratic approach should not be reduced to flirtation.

In this connection it is important to determine what should be considered the norm and what should be considered pathology in the behavior of NGM group members. It seems that jurists can have only one criterion—the observance of legal norms. From this standpoint, the attraction to pop music and the wearing of unconventional clothes and paraphernalia can in no way be deemed anomalous conduct if it, of course, does not fall under the coverage of law. As for violations of legal norms among NGM members, there is plenty of concern here among persons responsible for preventive work, as previously noted. In order to achieve success, one must speak with young people "in the same language," otherwise all the work that is done will not achieve the goal. What this means, of course, is not speaking the home-grown "slang" that whimsically combines "criminal" jargon with English-language neologisms. To speak the same language means to analyze in depth the problems disturbing young people, to know the sources of fashionable and popular youth trends and their positive and negative content and consequences.

The success of preventive work also depends in many respects on the extent to which the hostility that exists among some NGM members toward the representatives of law-enforcement agencies, especially militia officers, as well as educators, Komsomol workers and volunteer militia aides, is overcome. By this we mean a certain stereotype in the minds of some young people that comes out as an oversimplified, one-sided and emotionally charged, negative notion concerning people who restrain young people's "freedom."

This attitude sometimes develops among persons who are responsible for preventive legal upbringing work with respect to NGM members. Irritation, dissatisfaction concerning excessively long or, just the opposite, short hair, paraphernalia, and a prejudiced attitude toward a given NGM do not bring the subject and object of preventive work closer, but separate them further and erect a psychological barrier in their relations.

Unquestionably, combining patience toward fashionable phenomena in the youth milieu with strict supervision to ensure the observance of legal norms is a complex matter. It is legitimate to ask the questions: Who will speak with young people in "the same language"? Where can we find such universal specialists, who combine in one person experts on youth trends and rock music, legal specialists, educators and psychologists? In answering these questions one should cite the need to reorient the entire system of legal and ideological training of persons responsible for the upbringing of young people. This presupposes that jurists, educators, Komsomol and other officers responsible for the upbringing of young people

study present-day youth trends abroad and in our country in greater depth and that various methodological recommendations, guidebooks and collections of problems pertaining to the organization of legal upbringing work among NGM's be developed.

Other distinguishing features of preventive work with NGM's are that it does not fit into the familiar matrix of the distribution of functions between state agencies and public organizations. NGM's are extremely mobile and inclined to continual migration not just within a big city or oblast, but on an interregional level, as well. Suffice it to recall the movement of large masses of fanatic sports fans. Under these conditions, in order to coordinate work it is a good idea for regular regional and interregional conferences, seminars, round tables and scientific and practical conferences to be held on upbringing work with NGM members, and for information on new phenomena in the youth milieu to be exchanged among the representatives of law-enforcement agencies. It would also make sense to work out standard forms of statistical information on legal violations by the members of different NGM's.

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8756

### **Uzbek Coverage of Crimean Tatar Commission, Demonstrations**

#### **Working Commission Meets**

18300007 Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian  
19 Sep 87 p 1

[UzTAG report: "Republic Working Commission of Crimean Tatar Representatives"]

[Text] An enlarged session of the republic working commission of representatives of the Crimean Tatars, to which the representatives of oblast commissions were invited, was held in Tashkent under the chairmanship of F. Sefershayev.

O. K. Adamanov, deputy chairman of the commission, delivered a report at the session on the work of the republic commission.

It was noted in statements by members of the republic commission and the chairmen of the oblast working commissions that numerous letters, requests, telegrams, and verbal appeals have been directed to them. They particularly stressed that full consideration of the problems has become possible thanks to the restructuring being carried out in the country in light of the 27th CPSU Congress decisions and the development of democracy and glasnost. Gratitude is expressed to party

and soviet organs for their attentive consideration for the needs and requirements of the Crimean Tatars and for maintaining a calm, businesslike atmosphere in the labor collectives.

The appeals sharply condemned the conduct of those with extremist attitudes who take advantage of the opportunities for broad glasnost and democracy that have opened up for their egotistical, selfish ends, provoke a certain segment of the Crimean Tatars, especially among the youth, for various gatherings and incite persons to violate public order.

The statements and appeals demand that the Crimean Tatars be protected from the pretensions and irresponsible tricks of these persons.

In condemning the illegal activities, the speakers stressed that the pressure and all kinds of categorical demands from the extremist groups are complicating solution of the range of problems expressed in the Crimean Tatars' requests and appeals to the country's party and state organs.

The meeting's participants stated with satisfaction that the great majority of workers, kolkhoz farmers, and members of the intelligentsia among the Crimean Tatars are striving together with all workers in Uzbekistan to welcome the 70th anniversary of the Great October Revolution in a worthy manner and to ensure successful fulfillment of the targets of the second year of the five-year plan, the plans for which are permeated with concern for the people's welfare.

I. B. Usmankhodzhayev, member of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and first secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee, addressed the enlarged session of the commission to review the problems raised in the appeals from Crimean Tatar citizens.

V. P. Anishchev, second secretary of the Uzbek CP Central Committee, and M. Kh. Khalmukhamedov, secretary of the Uzbek CP Central Committee, took part in discussing problems at the session. A. P. Romanovskiy, deputy chairman of the Presidium of the UzSSR Supreme Soviet, took part in the work of the enlarged session of the commission.

The question of expanding the membership of the republic working commission was reviewed. Comrades Aziz Kerimov, manager of Construction Trust No 160 in the city of Chirchik, party obkom member, and chairman of the Tashkent Oblast working commission of representatives of the Crimean Tatars; Eskander Appazovich Taymazov, UzSSR minister of light industry; Nuzzet Abibullayevich Umerov, editor of the republic newspaper *Lenin Bayragi*, member of the Uzbek CP Auditing Commission, and UzSSR Supreme Soviet deputy; and



Ernest Fegmiyevich Khavadzhi, manager of the Uzstroy-mekhanizatsiya Trust, member of the auditing commission of the Oktyabrskiy Rayon party organization of the city of Tashkent, and deputy in the rayon Soviet of People's Deputies, became members of the commission.

The session decided on a plan for further work and outlined the measures being implemented jointly with the oblast commissions.

### Demonstration in Fergana

18300007 Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian  
8 Oct 87 p 4

[Interview with Procurator of the UzSSR A. V. Buturlin by PRAVDA VOSTOKA correspondent G. Figlin: "A Street Procession, Demonstration, and Meeting"]

[Text] A group of workers from the Fergana Chemical Plant for Furgan Compounds appealed to the editorial staff. "On Sunday, 13 September," they reported, "Tank Troops Day was being observed in the Fergana city park and many people had gathered for the holiday. Suddenly we saw a demonstration with slogans enter the park. They set forth political demands on the Crimean Tatar question, which is now being examined by a state commission.

"Participants in the demonstration occupied the summer stage and began a meeting. And so that they were not interfered with, they turned off the park's radio network, which was relaying a concert for us at this time. They did not respond to our requests not to spoil the general holiday. There are differing opinions on what took place in Fergana. Some say: since everyone has a right to a meeting where and when they wish, they are holding one there. But we believe that our interests must be treated with respect as well. Disrupting our holiday is simply hooliganism. Isn't that so?"

PRAVDA VOSTOKA correspondent G. Figlin asked Procurator of the UzSSR A. V. Buturlin the questions from the group of Fergana workers.

[Question] Aleksey Vladimirovich, the first question for you is related to an event that is quite recent. We have just marked the 10th anniversary of the Constitution of the USSR. It clearly states: "In conformity with the interests of the people and for the purpose of strengthening and developing the socialist system, the citizens of the USSR are guaranteed freedoms: of speech and the press, and for assemblies, meetings, street processions and demonstrations.

"Exercise of these political freedoms is ensured by making available public buildings, streets and squares for the workers and their organizations..." But this is a general principle. Some complications obviously can arise in its practical implementation. The letter from Fergana is an example of that. What is to be done in such cases?

[Answer] All constitutional provisions, including Article 50 of the Basic Law of the USSR, are developed and defined more specifically in laws and legal documents. Lately a number of executive committees of soviets of people's deputies have adopted decisions on the procedure for holding assemblies, meetings, street processions, demonstrations and other mass activities on the streets, in the squares, on the avenues, in the parks, and other public places.

It was stipulated that written authorization must be obtained to conduct such activity from the ispolkom of the local soviet in the territory where this activity is being conducted. Where the mass activity is being conducted in the territory of two or more soviets, the authorization is provided by the ispolkom of the highest soviet.

The management of state enterprises, institutions and organizations and the leadership and members of mass public organizations, voluntary societies, creative unions, amateur associations, cooperatives, clubs and sections, as well as individual citizens, have the right to apply for such authorization.

The written request for authorization to conduct the activity should be submitted to the appropriate local soviet ispolkom no later than 7 days prior to the date proposed for the activity and reviewed by the ispolkom in a 3-day period. The application has to indicate the exact name of the organ which is conducting this activity, its purpose and form, and the time and place where it is to be held, as well as the approximate number of participants.

This authorization will help the ispolkoms to regulate the conduct of mass activities and to prevent situations where such an activity infringes upon the interests of other citizens, as an example.

[Question] Aleksey Vladimirovich, the Constitution is 20 years old, but the decisions you are talking about have just been adopted...

[Answer] Yes, that is true. But bear in mind that there was no need to regulate the conduct of such activities previously, either. Now people who attempt to interpret the active use of rights and freedoms as complete license and impunity have also risen to the surface on the wave of democratization.

What took place in Fergana, in particular?

A significant number of Crimean Tatars have been living in our republic's territory. During the period of the state commission's work, there were assemblies in many cities and settlements in which a businesslike and serious discussion was held on the most complicated problems, on the need for thorough understanding of the situation that has taken place and for displaying due consideration and responsibility. At the same time, extremists who set

forth ridiculous political demands are engaging in furious activity. They attempt to inflame passions and take advantage of selfish and purely personal interests in every way possible.

Such persons have repeatedly attempted to seize the initiative at assemblies in different cities in the republic and to organize meetings themselves.

So B. Umerov, a resident of Krasnodar Kray, became the organizer of the meeting in Fergana. In speaking, he reproached the Crimean Tatars living in the territory of Uzbekistan for their passivity and called for vigorous actions. The mood which Umerov tried to create also led to violations of public order. The steps taken against him by the procurator's office took the form of a warning.

Similar incidents have been taking place in other populated areas of the republic. The basic efforts of law enforcement organs have been concentrated on prevention of law violations. Work to interpret Soviet legislation has been stepped up significantly lately. Employees of law enforcement organs have begun visiting labor collectives more frequently and meeting with the people firsthand at their places of residence. We have officially warned a large group of persons who are inclined to violate public order about their responsibility.

Regulation of the conduct of mass activities that has been adopted has also made it possible to more efficiently control law enforcement organs' treatment of them.

Together with the local soviet ispolkom which has authorized a mass activity, militia organs see that conditions for conducting it are provided: they control motor vehicle traffic, as an example. But meetings, demonstrations, and street processions held without the appropriate authorization and refusal to obey the demands of local soviet employees, the militia and the procurator's office to discontinue such gatherings form part of the offense specified by Article 191.6 of the Criminal Code of the Uzbek SSR and involve punishment in the form of imprisonment for a period of up to 3 years, or correctional work for a period of up to 2 years, or a fine of up to 300 rubles. Basically the instigators and organizers of the group actions which violate public order are called to account for committing this offense. But it is obvious from the text of the article in the Criminal Code that the responsibility is extended to other participants in these gatherings if they do not obey the demands of the representatives of authority.

I would like to draw particular attention to the intolerance of any sort of gatherings which violate public order at present, during an extremely intensive period for the republic, when a persistent struggle is under way in the fields to save the cotton harvest. As you know, many collectives of industrial enterprises, institutions, organizations and construction projects have sent a substantial number of their workers and employees to

help the rural workers. The working people of the republic have an extremely negative attitude toward parasitical elements and the different kinds of instigators and toward violations of public order.

[Question] The normative documents that have been adopted undoubtedly provide the opportunity to put obstacles in the way of law violators more decisively. But the other side? Don't they narrow down the opportunities for civic activities at the same time? Here is a specific example. An earthquake in Gazli. And the next day the residents of Tashkent, who had experienced a similar disaster themselves, held meetings at literally every enterprise and in every block of the city. They decided here whom to help with what—money, clothing, the skillful hands of construction workers. Is it really necessary to ask the ispolkom for authorization for this and wait for 7 days?

And doesn't this bolster the decision of the bureaucrats in general? For them, authorizing means assuming the responsibility. Prohibiting means protecting themselves from it...

[Answer] These problems have arisen. The periods established for submitting an application and its review by the ispolkom are maximum ones. They can only be violated in one way—by exceeding them. But how quickly the ispolkom responds depends on the political importance of the activity and its objectives, and in the end, on the ability of ispolkom employees to assess the situation correctly. The natural disaster in Gazli which you recalled was an exceptional case. Exceptional and immediate decisions were also required here. And such decisions do not run counter to established order.

On the other hand, the set periods provide the opportunity to correctly assess a situation when time is required. Under the conditions of increasing democracy and glasnost, people sometimes rush to make their wish known—is it always thought through sufficiently? Often several days are enough to assess one's own position and correct it carefully.

As far as red tape is concerned, we must be apprehensive not about the norms which a bureaucrat avails himself of, but a bureaucrat himself in authority. Prohibitive tendencies are equally dangerous in any situations. They interfere with the development of democracy and should be nipped in the bud.

I will note that rejection of a mass activity in accordance with established procedure must be justified without fail and given to the applicant in written form, and it may be appealed to the appropriate higher organ.

The decisions adopted have to be tested in practice. Clarifications and additions are possible.

All the conditions should be provided for persons to have the chance to freely express their opinion, views and positions before the widest possible audience. It is especially important to distinguish the expression of constructive ideas aimed at improving our life from malevolence and all kinds of instigative turmoil. For this reason, where a mass meeting, demonstration or street procession is involved, it is better if it is conducted in accordance with established rules.

#### **Procurator's Office Issues Warning**

18300007 Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian  
9 Oct 87 p 2

[UzTAG report: "At the Uzbek SSR Procuracy"]

[Text] S. Seutova, a resident of the city of Tashkent and member of the editorial staff of the journal YYLDYZ, was asked to put a stop to antisocial behavior by the Office of the Procurator of the Uzbek SSR on 8 October 1987. She was given an official warning on the intolerability of law violations.

Earlier, official warnings were given by organs of the Office of the Procurator to M. Dzhemilev, E. Bayramali, I. Kipekche, Ya. Bariyev and I. Nazlymov. The citizens cited were warned about their responsibility for actions aimed at stirring up nationalistic sentiments and instigating persons of the Crimean Tatar nationality to perform antisocial activities and organize meetings and gatherings unauthorized by the organs of authority.

The Office of the Procurator of the Uzbek SSR calls upon all citizens to strictly adhere to the decisions adopted by local soviets aimed at maintaining established order in conducting assemblies, meetings, street processions and demonstrations.

Internal affairs organs have been charged with reinforcing the maintenance of public order and with resolutely stopping any illegal activities in order to safeguard the rights and peace of Soviet persons and ensure that transport and state enterprises, institutions, and public organizations function normally. Those guilty of violating public order will be held answerable as established by law.

#### **Official Interviewed on Letters**

18300007 Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian  
10 Oct 87 p 3

[UzTAG report on interview with O. K. Adamanov, deputy chairman of the republic working commission on the Crimean Tatars and secretary of the Uzbek SSR Council of Trade Unions: "In a Calm, Businesslike Atmosphere"]

[Text] Letters, telegrams, and verbal inquiries about how the combination of problems raised in appeals by citizens of Crimean nationality are being examined and resolved continue to be received by the republic's party

and soviet organs and editorial staffs of the mass media. In this connection, we met with O. K. Adamanov, deputy chairman of the republic working commission and secretary of the Uzbek SSR Council of Trade Unions, and asked him to tell us about the activity of this public organization.

[Question] Osman Kurtseptovich, what is the working commission's principal function in its activity?

[Answer] I want to emphasize first of all that the formation of such a commission itself attests to the serious approach by party and soviet organizations in the Uzbek SSR to resolve the problems raised. Its members include authoritative representatives of the Crimean Tatar nationality—members of elected party, soviet and trade union organs, veterans of the Great Patriotic War, and outstanding production workers.

The commission members see their main task as providing practical assistance to the state commission in studying and generalizing the suggestions related to the problems of the Crimean Tatars, close examination of the questions raised by citizens, and a calm, reasoned explanation of the nature and complexity of the situation that has taken shape.

[Question] Are many letters and verbal appeals being received by the republic working commission, and how are its members organizing the work?

[Answer] It has been 2 months since the commission was formed. During that time more than 5,000 letters, telegrams and verbal inquiries were received and more than 1,500 visitors were received. Commission members meet regularly at a session and receive citizens in the building of the Presidium of the UzSSR Supreme Soviet. At the request of workers and on their own initiative, they go out to the oblasts and organize meetings in labor collectives and at places of residence. There have been about 80 such meetings and discussions in which more than 12,000 persons took part.

The fact that similar commissions have been established in eight oblasts which contain localities densely populated by Crimean Tatars also attests to the necessity for and effectiveness of this work. The oblast commissions are also working actively. In a month they have studied nearly 5,500 letters and verbal appeals, received about 5,000 visitors, and conducted 85 meetings in which more than 11,000 persons took part.

[Question] What is the nature of the letters, meetings and discussions, and what are the problems that are raised basically?

[Answer] The problems are complex and not simple, of course, and the most diverse opinions are being expressed, and it is difficult to assess them unequivocally. All the same, if a rather substantial number of the letters, meetings and discussions studied are summed



up, we can state without hesitation that the majority of the citizens of Crimean Tatar nationality express gratitude to the party and government for establishing the state commission headed by A. A. Gromyko, chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet. They are well aware that time is required to examine the entire range of problems raised and that they must be resolved by taking into account the situation that has really taken shape in the interests of all peoples in the country.

It must be stated that our meetings and discussions often involve sharp controversy. And as required by our time, we boldly engage in straightforward, open conversation, begin arguments, and rebuff all kinds of extremist sentiments.

The need for a calm, businesslike atmosphere and the intolerability of any antisocial manifestations is stressed in the majority of letters and appeals and in the course of meetings and discussions. However, we often have to deal with acts of incitement and attempts to inflame passions and advance different demands in the form of ultimatums as well. At times such persons do not stop at provocative actions and disinformation; they spread false rumors and pass off their fantasies on behalf of our commission.

What can be said about this? Only one thing: it interferes with work and constructive solution of the problems. So we must vitalize our activity, meet with persons more often, and display greater initiative and aggressiveness.

[Question] How are all the problems raised being generalized and examined, and are higher organs, including the state commission, being informed about them?

[Answer] All the suggestions, questions and opinions raised in the letters and discussions are being generalized and reported to higher party and soviet organs and the state commission. As reported in the press, members of the state commission's working group, with whom we maintain continuous contact, have been in the republic more than once. A number of members of the republic commission, including myself, took part in sessions of the working group at the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet on 22 August. I. B. Usmankhodzhayev, member of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, member of the state commission, and first secretary of the UzSSR CP Central Committee, took part in a scheduled session of the republic working commission on 18 September. He carefully familiarized himself with the suggestions and problems we received and we provided him with detailed information on our work. Unquestionably, all this is being thoroughly studied and taken into account by the state commission.

As far as the problems of local importance being raised by citizens of Crimean Tatar nationality are concerned, they are being promptly passed on to the appropriate republic organs and as far as we know, they are being closely examined there. In particular, these relate to an

increase in the volume, number of copies in circulation, and frequency of issuance of publications, improvement in school programs and textbooks in the Crimean Tatar language, and further development of the national culture and art. Specific measures have been worked out and are being implemented on all these problems by the UzSSR Goskomizdat [State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants, and the Book Trade], Ministry of Education, and Ministry of Culture. As an example, a large batch of books in the Crimean Tatar language was sent quite recently from Uzbekistan to the Crimean and Kherson Oblasts in the Ukrainian SSR and to Krasnodar Kray, and the "Khaytarma" ensemble, which had taken part earlier in the Uzbekistan Literature and Art Days in Irkutsk Oblast, went on tour there.

The personal appeals of citizens are being examined closely and resolved in the established procedure.

In conclusion, I want to stress again: everything possible is being done to thoroughly study the problems raised by citizens of the Crimean Tatar nationality. Any attempts by instigators to exert pressure, inflame passions, or engage in other illegal actions only brings needless nervousness and does not contribute to successful resolution of this complex problem.

#### Extremist Actions Criticized

18300007 Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian  
10 Oct 87 p 3

[Article by A. Grigoryev: "Who Is Betraying the People's Interests? The Crimean Tatar Extremists Who Are Preparing New Provocations"]

[Text] They can burst into a home and demand that persons sign the next ultimatum to the authorities, organize sordid and libelous anonymous letters, telephone at night and after reviling a woman with verbal abuse, threaten to deal with her husband and children. Who are they? The extremists among the Crimean Tatars, who are not helping the interests of the Crimean Tatar people by their actions, but betraying them.

Today the most acute and troublesome problems we have inherited from the past are not being suppressed or buried deep down; they are being discussed widely, openly and publicly. This has become possible through the irreversible process of democratizing public life begun by the party and that invigorating atmosphere of glasnost, in which there is no place left for half-truths. A matter raised in appeals by Soviet citizens among the Crimean Tatars which has been given wide exposure in our press is among such problems.

A state commission headed by A. A. Gromyko, chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, as well as commissions in localities where Crimean Tatars reside, including Uzbekistan, have been established at the highest level to examine the entire range of problems. These commissions include the most respected persons among

the Crimean Tatars, outstanding production workers, veterans of the Great Patriotic War, and deputies; in a word, they include representatives from all strata of the population: workers, peasants, and the intelligentsia. They have visited the localities and have had numerous discussions with the workers, whose opinions and suggestions were scrupulously recorded in the minutes and passed on to the state commission for a fair solution of the problem.

The problem is being studied most carefully this way. It is clear to any unbiased, thinking person that a certain amount of time will be required to resolve it, as already stressed in the official reports. Especially as this problem did not arise today or yesterday, but over 4 decades ago. It cannot be resolved in one stroke, as they say, and it is also simply unrealistic.

Nevertheless, there were persons among the Crimean Tatars who literally began to torpedo each considered step toward resolution of the problem right after the appearance of the familiar TASS report in the press. Just who are these persons?

As a rule, they are not distinguished by their high moral and civic virtues, but each one of them has more than enough arrogance to make up for this. They do not want to work like everyone, but lay claim to special authority among their fellow citizens, and want to be chosen as leaders at any cost. And in the race to achieve the aura of "fighters for the national interests," any means are good: threats, blackmail, and slander. They are also called extremists for this.

Let us get to know them a little better. We have tried the extremists' ringleader, M. Dzhemilev, seven times. Since 1977 he has maintained continuous contacts with his "spiritual brothers" from New York, who are a motley group of self-exiles or fascist stooges who fled with the retreating invaders from the just retribution of the Soviet people.

A hack writer from the former profascist newspaper *Azod Krym*, M. Muedinov (with the pseudonym Sevdiyar), stands out in this group. *Azod Krym* stood up for the "thousand-year Reich" and welcomed Hitler in 1942 as "the great liberator of the peoples from bolshevism." Dzhemilev found a kindred soul in Sevdiyar, and in a congratulatory telegram on his 70th birthday he expressed the hope that their "common goals" would be achieved. But the "common goals," as established in Dzhemilev's trial, reported in 1984 by *Pravda Vostoka*, are the filthiest ways and means of defaming our country and people.

The newspaper tracked M. Dzhemilev's path of degradation even at that time. After completing school he entered the Tashkent Institute of Irrigation Engineers and Agricultural Mechanization, but his attendance in the lecture halls and laboratories was largely symbolic. The finale was appropriate—he was expelled from the

VUZ. We might assess his behavior and draw conclusions here. After all, his entire life was ahead. Not at all. Declaring himself a fighter for the rights of Crimean Tatars and a "defender of the law," M. Dzhemilev himself trampled on the dignity of others without a twinge of conscience and inflicted deep spiritual wounds on them, insulting even the persons close to him.

Every line of a letter sent to him by his daughter radiated with sheer joy: she wrote her father that she had joined the pioneers. Papa reacted to this news with his characteristic malice: "Tell me, please! Why has this brought you so much joy? Only because they tied a piece of the red mother around your neck? There would have been many more reasons for joy if you had managed not to join these pioneers."

Deeply shaken, the girl responded: "I thought that you would be happy with me. But you're just the opposite. What kind of a father are you?"

Even the child was able to perceive the gulf between her and her father. Such shocks are not for a child's heart!

Another stroke in the portrait of M. Dzhemilev. In 1979 the newspaper *Sotsialisticheskaya Yakutiya* published a letter from worker A. Sharafutdinov from the Yakut ASSR, where M. Dzhemilev was sentenced by the people's court in Tashkent's Oktyabrskiy Rayon: "My son Anvar considered Mustafa an honest man and was on friendly terms with him, but Dzhemilev turned out to be a scoundrel. Taking advantage of Anvar's trust, he ruined his family, his two children."

What has been said needs no commentary. Appealing to the editorial staff, Anvar wrote: "Dzhemilev passes himself off as a cultured person, a 'fighter for justice.' Please show the true face of this scoundrel through your newspaper."

One conviction after another, including for evading the draft for military service and for slandering the Soviet state social system and other offenses, is a natural result of such a way of life. R. Dzhemilev, who is M. Dzhemilev's closest assistant and was convicted twice, including for theft of state property, is the same. M. Dzhemilev's sister, D. Seitveliyeva, who lives in Abinsk, Krasnodar Kray, has not strayed far away from her brother. It has become common knowledge that at assemblies of Crimean Tatars these days, she has been reading out an instigatory letter from her brother with the pompous title "Appeal to the People," in which he calls for "decisive, vigorous actions" and "pressure on the authorities."

The extremists have extended their tentacles a great distance. In the group of self-styled "leaders" straining for dominance is S. Seutova, senior editor of the journal *Yyldyz*, who has been taking part in the sally of extremists in Moscow, noted for its emotional outbursts in working in a nationalist spirit on certain students from the State Pedagogical Institute imeni Nizy; surgeon R.

Chachi, who screams out "his" slogan of "Crimea for the Crimean Tatars" at the gatherings and bitterly complains that the Uzbek people are not supporting them (in his logic they have to be considered "brother Muslims"); K. Ibragimov, a musician in the Crimean Tatar ensemble "Khaytarma," who has given up his instrument and plunged into politics and who peremptorily demanded recently that the administration of the Tashkent Too Making Plant "make its stadium available immediately for the next assembly"; and F. Ablyamitov, a department head at the Hospital imeni Tashsovet, who passed on tendentious information to the West during his stay in Moscow about the alleged "oppression of Crimean Tatars" that was taking place. Skillfully taking advantage of his position as chairman at one of the assemblies, he attacked persons who do not share the viewpoint of Dzhemilev and company.

A few more details about S. Seutova's activity. It was she who almost zealously granted a malicious interview to a BBC correspondent. She and other extremists met in secluded areas in Moscow with John Burns, the first secretary of the U. S. Embassy, with whom the instigators quickly came to terms. After being sent packing from Moscow to Tashkent, she rushed about the city with a microphone and literally extorted words discrediting the working commission's actions from all those arriving at this commission for explanations.

S. Seutova was called to the Office of the Procurator of the Uzbek SSR on 8 October 1987. She was given an official warning about the intolerability of law violations.

The extremists are struggling for leadership of the so-called "National Movement of Crimean Tatars," black-mailing members of the local working commissions which were created to help the state commission, and are attempting to confuse and compromise them, and if this does not succeed, to intimidate them. And these persons today are attempting to impose their evil will on hundreds of honest and conscientious workers. They explain when to collect money for the leaders' tour in Moscow, when to write petitions, how to neutralize those who do not accept their "platform," and how to seize the initiative at assemblies.

In one of its recent issues, *Pravda Vostoka* mentioned Krasnodar Kray resident B. Umerov, who reproached the Crimean Tatars living in Uzbekistan at a meeting organized in Fergana for their passivity and called upon them for "decisive" actions. The Krasnodar Kray newspaper *Sovetskaya Kuban* provided more details on the personality of this parasitic messenger recently.

B. Umerov considers himself to be almost the main figure in the "movement" in the kray. The thesis popular among the extremists that they are not being let into the Crimea, the paper writes, suddenly lost all meaning in the B. Umerov story. Umerov made a trip to the Crimean Oblast with the obvious intention of presenting

himself in the role of a "great martyr" who is not being allowed into his native land. They let him in. Moreover, they registered him. The newspaper even reports his address: the village of Chistenkoye near Simferopol. You have been registered, now live and work. But this prospect does not suit Umerov, for it turns him into an ordinary, common man like everyone else... And he wants fame and to be in the public eye so much, and he likes to appear in the role of a "leader" such as this. Here a 29-year-old man has not worked anywhere for 6 months, returns to the Crimea where he came from, where his house remains, and he lives without registering for the military.

Just what is he doing? He is actively "leading the movement," traveling about the kray and the country. It is obvious that they are providing him with generous loans for his travel allowances from the "people's" money which they collect from the population, including from pensioners, veterans, and large families. And a great deal of money is needed. At least we know that while he was in Moscow B. Umerov ate in the best restaurants, not in lunch rooms, and traveled about the capital only in taxis, not in public transport.

Events in the past months indicate that the self-styled "leaders" are suited not so much by a just solution to the problems in the interests of the Crimean Tatars and the people of all nationalities living in the Crimea as by the commotion surrounding it, and by the desire to heat up the situation at any cost and set the Crimean Tatars against the multinational Soviet people. This plays into the hands of the Western special services, which are thirsting for sensations and frauds.

All these attempts are doomed to failure beforehand. The Crimean Tatars are an integral part of the Soviet people. Their destiny is to live as a united, friendly family with all fraternal peoples.

8936

#### **Boredom Factor in Teenage Drug, Toxic Substance Use**

18300005 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA  
in Russian 12 Aug 87p 2

[Article by V. Yudanov: "The 'Pushers' of Tushinsk"]

[Text] "I tried 'sniffing' for the first time in school..."

"What does 'sniffing' mean?"

"Well, smelling chemicals. That's what it's called... Five of us got together under the steps on the first floor of the school. Each one of us had a pipe and a polyethylene packet."

"And what, no one saw you?"



"I don't know. None of the teachers approached us. People didn't notice me until I, having sniffed the chemicals, picked a fight with a tenth grader."

"And you yourself were..."

"In the seventh grade. How old was I? Thirteen."

It was with a feeling of confusion that I went to the meeting with adolescents—toxic-substance abusers and drug addicts—who were registered at the Tushinskiy Inter-Rayon Drug Clinic in the city of Moscow. I was preparing myself and at the same time feared to see a picture familiar to us through films about drug addiction in the West—faces that had given up, empty eyes and needle-punctured veins. But the young people who entered the office appeared to be completely normal, behaved in an unfettered manner and spoke fairly intelligibly.

Each one was under observation for one-time use of drugs or toxic substances. Each one had gone through a course of examination and treatment in the clinic's inpatient unit. Now all of them assure us that they have given up this destructive interest. Incidentally, according to clinic doctors, this is what is said by practically every "exposed" drug addict.

The young people were very different from each other. But all of them for some reason spoke with obvious reluctance about the reason for this conversation—about their first acquaintance with drugs, about what it was that pushed each one to try a homemade cigarette or an injection, and about who suggested they "try it" and under what circumstances. At the end of our conversation one of the adolescents explained his reserve in the following way:

"Those who sell drugs will not forgive those who turn them in."

"But I'm not asking you to name names..."

"It doesn't matter."

These young people are not afraid of the "whales" of the drug business. As a rule they never see these individuals. But there is a deeply-felt fear of those who first shoved dope into the half-child's palm, who first poured a handful of pills into a pocket, or who first whispered into an ear the recipe for a "concoction" in a polyethylene packet.

In Western countries which faced the problem of drug addiction long before we did, a special jargon has developed that reflects the relations between fans of potions. The "pusher" and the "peddler"—this is what the petty drug traders who offer "new clients" dope inexpensively

are called. Sometimes the "pusher" gives them "grass" or "pot" completely gratis. He does this not out of kind intentions—this is how the army of users of the poisons grows.

"In our class everyone knows how to 'extract' the narcotic from a regular medication. Two years ago—I was in the seventh grade then—that's all anyone talked about. A fellow offered to let me try it—he had already injected himself before. He himself brought the syringe, the needle and the vial with the medication to my home... Later, after I had been sucked in, he sold me 'raw materials'—first for 2 rubles, then for 10 and even 15 rubles for an apothecary vial..."

"My girlfriend and I were strolling through the park and we met two fellows. They gave us a handful of pills and instructions on how to take them. They left us their phone numbers and left. Later I obtained narcotics from them several times."

It is intentionally that I do not name the people I am conversing with. I am keeping a promise I have made to them. The fear of "pushers" paralyzes them.

The police will have the task of exposing the criminals. I will mention that judging by the data presented by workers of the Tushinskoye RUVD [Rayon Administration of Internal Affairs], many of these criminals are already "on the hook." A number of criminal proceedings have been initiated against dope pushers. Many have been convicted.

But let's think about why the "pusher" with his free "stash" and a handful of pills sometimes seems to be stronger than we are...

Quite recently he was living freely! The subject of drug abuse bore, figuratively speaking, the stamp "for official use." It is natural that the absence of objective information on the consequences of this disease encouraged adolescents to experiment with drugs. Now this social evil is discussed fairly extensively, and not only in the press or on television. Visits by dope addicts to elementary school classes and the PTU [Vocational and Technical School] study group are becoming mandatory. However, there is still a distance to go before the ideal is achieved. You will agree that no lecture or newspaper article will affect an adolescent as much as a highly artistic movie or, let's say, a clever, honest song, even if it has to be in "rock" style. Really, why shouldn't the Central Committee of the VLKSM [All-Union Lenin Young Communist League] and the Ministry of Culture issue a social directive to popular independent rock groups to encourage the writing of songs that will downgrade drug "hype" and debunk drug businessmen? Why not have a youth festival with the theme of "Rock Against Drugs"?

Meanwhile at present it is under the influence of rock music that young people often become acquainted with drug madness.

"The first time I tried pills was in front of a discotheque. I was told that I could 'get a greater high' from the music in this way..."

At first glance the people I am speaking with—the clinic patients—have no special problems with leisure time. With one of them—a 16-year old with old needle marks on his arms—we calculated how much free time he has per week. On Saturday and Sunday, it turns out, the discotheque is a must. Another two evenings are devoted to the study of breakdancing. Once a week he usually visits a cafe for young people or a bar. It would seem that his free time is utilized quite intensively. But still he is bored!

"We are all attracted to drugs out of boredom," my interlocutor says with conviction and somehow by rote. It seems that in this conviction of his adults are considerably to blame. The youth press is speckled with calls to provide a particular "group" with a regular base, a cafe, or a club. Komsomol leaders have almost all without exception thrown themselves into finding empty facilities in order to give them to "heavy metal fans," "rockers" and so forth. As a "preventative measure" this does not give rise to doubts. It is dangerous when there is gradual formation of a conception concerning the fact that young people need their own "space" in isolation from society, and specifically a little world in which only leisure time and music become the main values in life.

Without question there should be bars, cafes and rock festivals. But how can you limit the sphere of interest of adolescents and young people to these alone? Idleness, in the guise of no matter what attractive and modern slogans, always gives rise to a lack of spiritual life. Only work, only the real inclusion of young people in the revolutionary processes that are occurring in the country, and only the awakening of youth's initiative, creativity and social inventiveness—only in this do we find the real alternative to boredom; only this is capable of awakening the potential spiritual force lying dormant in adolescents. The more complete fulfillment of needs in matters relating to young people must become the priority task of the komsomol and of all those who are responsible for the education of the upcoming generation.

My interlocutors at the drug clinic were well-versed in musical trends. They know the addresses of all the close and centrally-located entertainment facilities without exception. Yet at the same time...

Oleg, 20 years old:

"What was the last book I read? About 3 months ago, and I think the title was 'Jewel Thieves.' I don't remember the author's name."

Igor, a 15-year old participant of PTU (who for a long time used a homemade mixture of medicinal preparations):

"I don't read books at all because my vision began to deteriorate."

The homemade drugs injected by Igor are especially dangerous for the organs of sight. V. M. Novak, senior doctor at the Tushinskiy Clinic, told me that cases of blindness among "the marzipan set" (this is how drug addicts themselves refer to their "colleagues" who utilize homemade preparations from medicines) are not rare.

"Did you know that the drug would affect your vision?" I asked Igor.

"Of course I did. I used to put a wet towel on my eyes on purpose—this is supposed to help..."

Marina is only 15. She just completed her last exam for eighth grade. Her medical diagnosis—drug addiction, exacerbated by alcoholism. At the age of 13 she began to drink alcohol, and at the same time she learned to use pills. She has no mother and her father is imprisoned for a serious crime. She lives with her 70-year old grandmother...After her terrible confession I could not ask her my questions about reading and books.

"We didn't drink very often. About once a week, when the parents of a friend were not home. Sometimes a girlfriend and I would drink at my house in secret from my grandmother. At that time, 2 years ago, there was still no directive against alcoholism and we were sold alcohol freely...We usually bought vodka...Then I got to know a boy who suggested that I try a 'special high.'"

Five fellows waited for Marina in the yard of a kindergarten that was closed for the night. They told her she had to undergo a special ritual in order to join the club of drug addicts...

This nightmare continued for over a year, until an aunt who had come to visit her old mother noticed the girl's tragedy. During an examination in the hospital where Marina was taken doctors discovered that she had a venereal disease...In school all of this became known only upon notification by the hospital.

"Almost every adolescent who has been brought to account is being raised either in an incomplete family or in an atmosphere of conflict, or has alcoholic parents," says V. M. Novak.

Deprived of the good-will of the family circle, vacillating in a search for at least some sort of social interaction, the adolescent becomes the catch of the "pusher" or "peddler" who is hiding near the school door or the bar counter. The first pill, the first snort, the first shot. It is so easy to make use of the "service" that is offered inexpensively or for free. It is so easy to believe that a

drop of poison is the panacea for boredom and family tension. Later the "trips" become a necessity. Then the "pusher" demands money. And then it turns out that without the regular dose of "dope" you find that it is impossible to rid yourself of aches in the joints or feverish circulation and that you cannot eat or drink, or live.

The tragedy of these half-children is placed with a heavy burden of responsibility on each one of us. The narcotic carries away thousands of lives and cripples and grinds up destinies at their very inception. We speak openly about drug addiction, but continue to view it as a distant, exotic phenomenon, as something that is happening somewhere in some hemp fields. But the problem knocks on every door, regardless of geography. We tenaciously look for the guilty and blame doctors, the police and schools. They truly are at the leading edge of the struggle and are still just carrying out "reconnaissance missions." But isn't this because the entire home front has not yet been organized and because "calm indifference" prevails "behind the front lines"?

Each individual must proclaim the war against drugs and he must do everything in his power to help in the struggle. It is only together with the entire world that we will be able to eradicate this social evil.

8228

**Causes of Teenage Prostitution Examined**  
18300006 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA  
in Russian 16 Sep 87p 13

[Unsigned article: "Automobile Girls"]

[Text] Petropavlovsk-Kamchatskiy—Moscow—Automobile girls...All you have to do is walk through the streets of Petropavlovsk to see them—young girls in evening make-up, transformed beyond recognition in the few hours since they came home from school, standing at the doors of movie theaters and cafes. The drivers of cars put on the brakes, open the car doors with a friendly gesture and say, "Girls, want to go for a ride?"

The trial was over in February. Three men were put on trial for relations with minors. Three tenth graders—victims—gave evidence regarding with whom, when and how they spent their time and how and with whose help they blackmailed people. Had it not been for the blackmail the story would have been completely usual—a mini drama with abduction and seduction, like hundreds of others. However, there was no abduction—there was just boredom and nothing more. Adult louts took these girls for a ride out of boredom, the latter agreed out of boredom, and the rest just happened...Then it kept on—meetings, wine and anecdotes. Then there were abortions, tears, late penitence—a horrible anguish; this has

happened a hundred times before. Not only blackmail belongs in this scheme—here there are too obvious "excesses" and an overdoing that require reinterpretation.

And now I am waiting at school to ask the girls some questions. There is a line through the school corridor, where there is a square of senior students, from the backs of whom I can hear parts of a rhyme—they are castigating C students. Galya and Sveta—classmates—are in no way unusual on these lines. Just now I was in a neighboring school talking to a third participant in this story—Katya. She was putting up a wall newspaper when I arrived, a friendly girl, recently an A student, a living example...

Galya became involved in blackmail quite accidentally. One day she met one of her many friends on the street—a restaurant waiter, who reported to her with displeasure that he had become infected by her with a venereal disease. Becoming fearful, she went to another friend—a photographer with a medical attendant's certification. He explained to her that she was healthy, but asked her what the waiter's financial circumstances were. Does he have a car? "A Toyota," replied Galya. In the evening the medical assistant called the waiter at home and claiming to be a worker at the venereal disease clinic he informed the waiter that he would have to report him to the police as a seducer of minors and as a, gently speaking, carrier of bacilli. It is true that he immediately offered to meet with the waiter to discuss this question. The meeting took place. The waiter promised to think about the thousand rubles smart-money, but not being a lazy individual he immediately checked the telephone directory for the telephone number given to him by the blackmailer and having assured himself that this number had nothing at all to do with the clinic number, he refused to pay.

This is how the matter ended. But evidently the idea of pilfering a large sum with the help of young girls was very attractive, because literally 2 weeks later a friend of the first blackmailer, Volodya (a very respectable young man working in the supply department), rethought his friend's experience and decided to go into business for himself.

In late summer he invited Katya, whom he met through the first blackmailer, over to his home and asked her whether she had ever heard of Robin Hood. When he was sure she had, he proposed that they "open the purse strings" of one profiteer who had gotten rich, in his words, on income that was not derived from work.

The plan was simple—to arrange a meeting between Katya and the "client" at Volodya's apartment and then the next day to play the scene of the appearance of the "fiancee" (this role was assigned to a young worker, a docker—Igor), who was to threaten the "client" with the police and finally to declare that his hurt feelings could be compensated only by 4,000 rubles. In order to make



sure of everything, Volodya decided to have one other witness, and so he invited the tested Galya to his home too. But at the last moment she made an appointment with someone and instead of her, Sveta came with Katya, thinking this was just a normal meeting.

The "client" disappointed the girls very much because he was not young, and was boring, bespectacled and small in stature. In other words, he turned out to be not a profiteer but simply a friend of Volodya's, a mediocre person without principles and without love, married and the father of two children...The blackmail was carried out as planned. Presented with the facts, the "client" became frightened and begged that they not tell his wife, who was about to return from vacation, but he dallied with the money, proposed that they take his wedding ring (sic!) as ransom and only after he learned that he was faced with "seven years for relations with minors" did he agree to borrow 4,000 rubles from friends.

The investigation was not able to establish why Igor, who accompanied him by car to receive the "loan," told him to stop during the ride and said, "I don't need the money. It was just a joke." It is possible that he remembered the insignificant amount of time he was recently incarcerated and that this led to his renunciation. It is possible he was a neurasthenic with cut veins—he simply could not carry out the role, grew too nervous and broke down.

Since the criminals "voluntarily turned away from bringing the criminal act to conclusion," the criminal case against the blackmailers was dropped. On the defendant's bench were others now—those who enticed the girls into the "gay life" and who, by the time of the appearance of the blackmailers, had practically turned them into prostitutes. These people (the waiter, a porter, a driver at the trade base, and a navigator) could be of interest to us from the point of view of social types. But now that the verdict has been brought in and a more than modest triumph of public morality has been achieved, it is much more important to understand why at the very beginning of life's path, when the realm of possibilities was so delightfully extensive, did these girls get caught up in such dirt? After all, the perplexity in this story arises not so much from the "dissipation" as from the astonishing disregard for self, the fearful indifference that marks all their escapades, and the sexuality itself—abundant, but at the same time cold and calculating. How is this possible at the age of 16? What is actually happening? What lies behind the notorious "dissoluteness"—a search for pleasure? A concept of prestige? Or some kind of mechanism of social adaptation unfamiliar to us?

It is difficult to provide an answer. There is almost no literature on this subject; an interesting book by I. S. Kona was published in Hungary in Hungarian. For this reason, the temptation arises to write all of these problems off as pathology and to close the subject with the stamp, "Prostitution." But the stamp does not explain

anything. Especially since, and lawyers know this, there are criminal cases of the same type brought against "seducers in automobiles" by parents of "dishonored" girls; there are girls just like this in Petropavlovsk as well as in Moscow, Leningrad and Odessa, and their number is not decreasing despite numerous publications on moral subjects.

Who are they? The first impression is that they are absolutely normal girls, the same as all the others—charming, wearing a small amount of makeup and kom-somol pins on their jacket lapels. It is true that they prefer not to talk about love, and this is understandable—"automobile life" has engulfed them. But in general this is not the case. "Modest," "polite," "active participants"—this is the way they are described on their school report cards. The classroom monitor states, "They are efficient and dependable, unfailing. Whether it is chorus or the agitation brigade—they are never lazy." In other words, normal again. All of these commentaries, however, do not show us the faces of the girlfriends, because in essence the comments describe that which cannot be described—emptiness. A mediocrity of character. If we permissibly consider mediocrity to be a personality trait, then this quality is basic. It is this quality that explains the motivation for their behavior, and this—tortuous boredom, complaints about the fact that "there is nowhere to go" and "nothing to do" (as we often hear!), and participation without fail in all, even the most intimate escapades—is not included in report cards. Mediocrity cannot withstand being alone, because emptiness is just emptiness. Whereas if several are together, this already is an entire world, living according to its own laws.

Incidentally, the "laws" and stereotypes of behavior are taught by society. I understand very well the origins of "automobile life" here—a port city, northern supplements, lonely people, tight purse strings...Here the girls were valued, in a certain own way, of course. Here, in automobiles, they could be capricious for a while—"I want..." Thus the laws were broken, the heavy restaurant doors were opened, the forbidden wine bubbled and waiters smiled and winked at each other...Did they like it? Yes, at the beginning very much.

Why were they attracted namely to this? After all, these types of "enticements" exist everywhere, yet, despite the opinions of restaurant philosophers, they do not attract everyone. Here the verification of mediocrity cannot be avoided because this mediocrity had to come from somewhere too, had to be taught by someone...

Later I learned that the mother of one of the girls, having learned about her daughter's "double life," after crying and scolding to her heart's content, asked:

"Well, and what did you do with the money?"

In other words there was no doubt that the daughter accepted money for "love," like a regular prostitute, and in this a certain justification of her actions was seen. What is the point of all of this? D. Granin in "Zubre" has an idea. He thinks that from among the people around him an individual creates for himself a "scale of quality"—concepts about the possibilities of the human spirit—a scale with which he will measure himself as well as others. The scale according to which the mother measured the daughter was frighteningly low. What kinds of ideas about life could be developed within this degrading narrowness? I do not know...But evidently it is no accident that one of the larger characters in the lives of the girlfriends was Galya's partner (who later found himself on the bench with the accused), the fishing captain Nikulin.

The captain had everything—a car, money, noble greying at the temples and awards for courageous and rigorous labor. In school Galya had the job of watering the flowers, and the captain recalled the sea, hugged without fuss, and related tales of his experiences, about his personal life, about this break with his wife. Did Galya know that the car did not belong to him? That the awards were achieved not only through labor but through clever bookkeeping additions, friendships in higher places and political ideas which, focusing on one individual, suddenly push him to prominence in newspapers, as a branch hero, an oblast hero a country's hero, in a country which needs heroes so badly? I do not think so. But even if she had known, what of it? Within the system of her moral coordinates there were no alternatives to the captain—he represented the attractive image of the individual genuinely "in control of his life"...

I was also surprised that the parents knew nothing about the types of lives their daughters were leading. After all, they could not but notice what was happening to them! Yet they did not notice...This "deafness" and its consequences has already been written about and I understand that it is not the only factor that has determined events. But the fact that the family ceased being a center of emotional attraction for the girls could not but play a role. Katya's fate is clear confirmation of this.

Of the three girlfriends Katya is the most interesting. For her "automobile life," which ended in a serious spiritual crisis, meant a complete change in social roles (excellent student—"automobile girl"), and after the trial things ended with a crash. She plummeted from the school's Mount Olympus to the very bottom, even below the C students. In her stories about her family one always heard the motif of guilt before her parents, oppression, an intolerable feeling of eternal indebtedness—her parents felt that she had to be an outstanding student. At any price. A colossal absence of positive emotion developed...

Here is the eighth grade. Katya is diligently fulfilling her parents' program, consumed in study. Suddenly there arises a "safety-valve,"—a noisy group of older fellows

who listen to music, smoke and drink wine. What attracted her there? Neither the daughter nor the parents have been able to figure it out—someone stole something. Katya was called to the police. "The police?" said the father, seeing it only as an attempt on the standing of the family, grew offended and hit the girl in the face and stopped talking to her. She also grew offended and ran away from home, leaving the usual note: "I cannot live with you any longer." The mother looked for her in the street, took her to a psychiatrist (parents' self-deception—the desire to explain what has happened as a disease deviation in the daughter). Moreover, she took Katya to another city until the end of the school year and placed her "under the strict supervision of relatives." The consistency with which the parents refused to understand their daughter and thus to influence her is truly amazing.

Ninth grade in a new school (where Katya was transferred in order to break old friendship ties) began with ChP [an extraordinary event]. When komsomol assignments were being handed out Katya unexpectedly asked, "Could I please not take an assignment? After all, I have a dog..." She threw down a challenge but it was not noticed and ended in nothing—with an uninteresting assignment to observe for class attendance. The conflict was considered exhausted.

I do not want to ask for no purpose—where were the school komsomol, the director of studies and the administration looking? It is clear that they were looking past. The school was in a crisis, and the crisis touches not only the educational process. Katya, Galya and Sveta all have kind and good women as class monitors. But in both schools in general there was the feeling of comfortlessness, of banality and of artificial order. Something happens with age between these walls—everything is negated because the criteria for the evaluation of character are basically the same for 10th graders as well as for elementary school students. We hear that if the student sings in the choir and tows the line—excellent, but if he does not, after him!

I remember well the scandal that developed after two tenth graders from Petropavlovsk schools expressed their opinion in a youth newspaper about the work of the school komsomol—about the boredom, the lack of initiative and the stupidity. What happened! Teachers marched to the newspaper. There were expanded (due to the teachers) komsomol meetings, words about "change," hints about "dissidence" growing among the ranks of the reporters, and attempts to organize public condemnation of the renegades through the efforts of komsomol members of junior classes...They felt that individual opinion was dangerous. But the indifference of the girlfriends, the flip side of which was "automobile life," did not give rise to any concern—these girls had not disturbed the calm.

What is the school guilty of, I was asked at the school. After all, even the parents missed it...It was guilty only of the fact that outside of the silly review of pitch and song

they could offer nothing in the place of "the life of vice"; it was guilty only of the fact that namely mediocrity was brought up to the ranks of a virtue.

Mediocrity is not an accusation. It is, if you want, a problem. Because behind it we find not only a plastic jewelry shop, stereotypes of life and leisure with a poor list of unfailing entertainments but also a whole area of interrelations between people, a mediocrity of emotion fraught with costs such as "unexplained indifference" and involuntary crimes. Mediocrity during character development is the same kind of defect as blindness—it results in the inability of adolescents to find a constructive answer to those of life's problems which their age places before them. Katya's rebellion against the school's egalitarianism and boredom was thus turned into "automobile life," which was a rebellion of mediocrity, of a person who did not know who he was.

In the modern large city the life of an adolescent is subject to stress. Personal experience gradually brings out the contradictions of "adult" life, the economy, cultural life and the contradictions, if we can call them that, in moral life. How should these be dealt with? Each individual can find his own answers to these questions. One can avoid noticing them. The notorious "infantile nature" of city youth is nothing else but a desire to avoid entering the adult world with its "double standards" and relative values, a world that frightens and oppresses the adolescent and from which he runs. One can make his peace. One can assimilate those values on which those around him operate. One can spit on himself and depart, as these girls did, into orgies so that, by entrusting their moral selections to others, they can rid themselves of the necessity to make independent decisions and to think for themselves...

The girlfriends selected this last path. At first it was not depraved or criminal. After all, it began with an innocent flirtation and an almost romantic "driving around." If at that time blackmail had been proposed to the girls, they would not have agreed. They had to mature to that, to learn to look at many things "more simply." At first there were still illusions, a desire to think that "love" was involved (one of the girls bought her overgrown partner tickets to the theater and took him to concerts). The blackmailers appeared at precisely the moment when "automobile life" had freed them of their last illusions.

Blackmail again put them at the center of attention and offered money and adventure. It already cost them nothing to sidestep their and others' dignity, because now the girlfriends knew for certain that everyone gets his own at the cost of someone else's. They received a refill of emptiness, a whole week of conversations, preparations and exciting promises on the telephone: "The client has not come up with the money yet, but has taken off his gold jewelry..." Gold... They no longer felt the escape of the crime in which they had become involved and for a long time could not understand why they did

not receive the promised money. The fear of being made a fool of completely deadened shame and an understanding of the savagery of everything that had happened.

It was only after the story with the cars and the blackmail came out that everything that had happened—seen with strangers' eyes—fell upon the girlfriends with such unbearable weight that Galya and Katya decided to leave Kamchatka. They got hold of some money and bought tickets for the mainland... A luggage receipt found accidentally took the parents to the airport and they brought the girls back.

What is next? Galya did not answer my question. Katya called "Pogrebok," where Petropavlovsk "characters" gather—there there are conversations about the meaning of life, there they understand her... It is difficult for her.

"We will cry about this for a long time. I have no ideals. Why go on living?"

Who is to blame for this loss of self? The family? The school? The captain? Or the failed blackmailers, one of whom recently married and went abroad for a month-long honeymoon? Or maybe it is simpler to blame no one, to alarm no one? After all, nothing happened. It was a game, with blackmail. A joke, you understand?

8228

### Procuracy To Strengthen Fight Against Economic Crimes

18310408a[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 30 August 1987 carries on page 3 a 1,500-word interview with I.A. Ismayylov, AzSSR procurator, headlined "If the Law Does Not Forbid It, Then It Can Be Done" on reasons behind the restructuring of the procuracy. He claims that "in recent years the procuracy has not been completely able to perform its assigned functions. As a result, controls over the precise enforcement of laws in the economic sector and in the protection of citizens' rights have weakened, and a struggle has not always been conducted against situations running counter to society's interests or the socialist way of life." He adds that one of the basic emphases in restructuring the procuracy's work will be strengthening the fight against theft, inflating figures, and waste. A number of cases involving the discovery of thieves in the cotton refining industry, viniculture, local industry, and trade are cited.

/06662

### Higher School Reforms Proposed

18310408b[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 1 August 1987 carries on page 3 a 1,200-word article by Edil Eyvazov, Dr Phys-Math Sci, headlined "For the Good of the Common Work" addressing problems existing in the higher schools. He points out that



there are three basic problems awaiting solutions. First, "in a number of sciences programs designed for pedagogical institutes do not differ in content that much from secondary school programs" because "the corresponding texts do not reflect innovations in the field"; he proposed the preparation of teaching aids which do reflect these innovations. Second, "institute directors and directors of specialized departments must be elected by means of a democratic and secret ballot." Third, Russian and foreign language teaching is poor, "not because of too few teaching hours, but because the methodology of teaching languages is used too little and the technical base is weak"; he proposes more modern language laboratory equipment.

/06662

#### **School Reform Proceeding Too Slowly**

18310408c[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 19 August 1987 carries on page 1 a 1,000-word lead editorial headlined "August Teachers' Conference" noting that "in some places school reform is being carried out too slowly." It explains that "a significant portion of the shortcomings in Azerbaijan relating to school reform are attributable to the peoples education leadership's imperfect work styles and methods. The work of the republic Ministry of Education and the State Committee for Technical Trade Education is not completely guaranteeing the reconstruction of the schools. No effective, progressive organizational work in all facets of peoples education is taking place." The editorial criticizes teaching collectives in a number of rayons for "still not avoiding antiquated working habits."

/06662

#### **More Time Demanded for Teaching Azeri Literature**

18310408d [Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 21 August 1987 carries on page 3 a 1,600-word article by Shamistan Mikayylov, director of the methodology of teaching literature department of the Azerbaijan Scientific Research Institute of Pedagogical Sciences, proposing changes in the teaching of Azeri literature in secondary schools; the article's title is "The Key to the World of Knowledge." He points out that "little time is given to teaching literature in the instruction plan" and adds that "Although 102 hours (3 hours a week) are allocated to teaching literature in the 9th grade in the RSFSR, only 68 hours are allocated to teaching literature in the same grade at Azeri-language schools. We consider the teaching plan for Russian schools to be the more acceptable."

/06662

#### **Teacher Urges More Democracy in Education**

18310408e[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 26 August 1987 carries on page 3 a 1,500-word article by Yagub Bunyadov headlined "Foundation: Thoughts of a Teacher Before the New School Year" in which he makes a number of proposals to improve the educational system. Among them, he claims that "we must democratize the peoples' education system" and recommends that teachers elect the school director, who "must succeed in acting independently, and correctly directing the teachers' and students' collective without awaiting guidance from above." He adds that "this is not only my opinion." He also points out that a student's knowledge of certain sciences should be determined at the beginning of a school term and that "the work of the science teacher be evaluated according to changes in the student's knowledge."

/06662

#### **Private Computer Information Service Opens in Baku**

18310408f [Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 2 August 1987 carries on page 2 a 700-word article by E. Aliyeva headlined "Private Labor, Common Interest: An Information Services Cooperative." "Four Bakuites and friends—two engineers, a lawyer and a retired colonel—suggested the idea of establishing a cooperative which would supply information services"; the editors add that "soon the Akhtarysh [Search] cooperative will begin to operate under the auspices of the city information office, which is subordinate to the Baku Communal Services Administration." An individual will be able to apply for its services at any of 10 city information offices or Soyuzpechat kiosks. The service, which will cost 5 rubles, will, for example, enable sellers of cars to find buyers more efficiently and vice versa. The private cooperative is renting a computer from a ministry for between 80-100 rubles per real time hour.

/06662

#### **Arabic, Persian Language Training To Increase**

18310408g[Editorial Report] Baku AZARBAYJAN MUALLIMI in Azeri on 12 August 1987 carries on page 3 a 1,900-word article by M. Panahi and S. Huseynov headlined "Foreign Language Teaching Demands a New Relationship" complaining about the reduction of hours allocated to foreign language training in the republic's institutes. Pointing out the problems inherent in reducing foreign language teaching in secondary schools and the fact that the national sections at some institutes have virtually eliminated foreign language instruction, they note that "this poses an obstacle to the well-rounded education of national cadres and to making them highly qualified specialists." Describing recent initiatives in this sector, they maintain that "in 45 schools in the republic's rayons and cities Arabic and Persian (Persian

in 38 schools, Arabic in 7) are being taught. The AzSSR Ministry of Education hopes to increase the number of such schools to 150-200. Implementation of this task, which is related to our republic's geographical situation and our people's history, is connected to the cadre question."

/06662

### Shortcomings Noted in School Computer Text

18310408h[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 13 August 1987 carries on page 3 a 1,200-word article by Zahid Garalov, director of the Azerbaijan Institute for Pedagogical Science Research, headlined "a New Epoch Is Opening in Computer Instruction" on emerging problems in teaching computer sciences in the schools. "The course on fundamentals of information and computer technology, along with being an innovation in people's education, has also brought forth a number of problems. There is no solid textbook. As for the hastily compiled text (A.P. Yershov and others), it is weak. Above all, its translation into Azeri is lacking in quality. The fundamentals of information are handled superficially. Theoretical materials cannot create a good scientific basis for experience. The scientific basis of the structure of the machine and its working principles are not shown."

/06662

### Turkmen Trade Unions Mobilize Against Narcotics

18350404a Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 1 Aug 87 p 3

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 1 August 1987 carries on page 3 a 1,300-word article by B. Ovezov and Yu. Tsarenko, both officials of the Turkmenia Council of Trade Unions, headlined "We Must Put an End to the Poison of Narcotics" on efforts being made to combat the drug addiction by the trade unions. In the months of January and February meetings were held "On Strengthening the Struggle Against Narcotics" at 1,300 trade union organizations. In addition to frequent meetings and lectures on the subject, a 10-day "raid" was organized by the Turkmenia Council of Trade Unions which studied the situation at 434 factories and organizations. The raid unearthed a number of shortcomings in the fight against narcotics:

- unsatisfactory controls over the implementation of decrees and measures;
- a lack of coordination between Soviets of Peoples Deputies, the Komsomol, law enforcement organs, and health administrations;
- a lack of information;
- and general superficiality in the approach to the drug problem.

/09599

### TuSSR: Local Anti-Drug Campaign Highlighted

18350404b Ashkhabad MUGALLYMLAR GAZETI in Turkmen 12 Aug 87 p 3

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad MUGALLYMLAR GAZETI in Turkmen on 12 August 1987 carries on page 3 a 300-word article by Kh. Magtymov headlined "Harmful Habits" describing highlights in the fight against narcotics in Cheleken. Regular talks are given by the regional narcologist over local radio under the rubric "Measures in the Struggle Against Drugs." Local physicians organized an evening at a chemical factory to answer questions on "the struggle against narcotics." The head of the internal affairs department at the gorispolkom discussed the relationship between narcotics addiction and crime, and students at a number of the city's secondary schools heard talks on "types of narcotics and the struggle against them."

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### Anti-Drug Campaign Faulted in Mary Oblast

18350404c Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 28 Aug 87 p 3

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 28 August 1987 carries on page 3 a 600-word article by S. Rejebov, an official of the Mary Oblast procuracy, on a series of "raids" conducted by the procuracy throughout the oblast. "It was revealed that basic shortcomings were permitted in the organization of the struggle against narcotics" in Bayramaly and Mary Cities, and in Sakarchage, Gushgy, Tagtabazar, Turkmengala, Vekilbazar, Mary, and Bayramaly Rayons. Investigations determined that "the work of the commission for the struggle against alcoholism and drug use of the ispolkoms of the local soviets of peoples deputies and the measures which ought to have been taken by these commissions often remained on paper." It was also established that some commissions had done no work whatsoever, which "has led to a revival of drug use."

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### Bride-Price Murderer Receives Death Sentence

18350404d Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 28 Aug 87 p 3

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 28 August 1987 carries on page 3 a 900-word article by K. Yomutbayeva, an official of the Ashkhabad Oblast procuracy, headlined "He Was Sentenced To Be Shot" relating the case of a daughter who married without her husband having paid her father a 10,000-ruble bride-price. Her father tracked them down and murdered the husband, for which he was sentenced to be shot. The article points out that "the

Turkmen people, especially the women, have suffered from the harm of the bride-price over many years, and the number of crimes connected with bride-price has not decreased."

/09599

**Bride-Price Customs Persist**

18350404e Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 16 Aug 87

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 16 August 1987 carries on page 3 a 2,400-word article by Akbibi Yusubova and Allaguly Yusubov headlined "The Black Web: Part 2" discussing the persistence of bride-price payments. Analyzing the situation from the point of view of the procuracy, Nuryislam Yusubov, first deputy procurator of the TuSSR, said that "such occurrences take place especially often in rayons in which religious influences are not countered strongly, where negative events are not prevented in a timely manner and where ideational-political and educational work is weak. Whenever a strong fight is not waged by local party, trade union, Komsomol, and other public organizations against manifestations of the abasement of women and, in some instances, the disregarding of their rights, this type of situation persists..." The article also points out that the amounts paid in bride-price vary from place to place: in Krasnovodsk and Tashauz Oblasts it is between 6,000 and 7,000 rubles; in Chardzhou Oblast 10,000-12,000 rubles; and in Ashkhabad and Mary Oblasts 15,000-20,000 rubles.

/09599

**TuSSR: School Vocational Training for Industry Unsatisfactory**

18350404f Ashkhabad MUGALLYMLAR GAZETI in Turkmen 16 Aug 87 p 1

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad MUGALLYMLAR GAZETI in Turkmen on 16 August 1987 carries on page 1 a 900-word lead editorial headlined "Interschool Study-Production Organizations." It points out that "50 trades are being taught to students in interschool study-production organizations in our republic. This can certainly not be considered to be satisfactory because there is a need for cadres in over 270 skills within our republic's economy at the present time." Also, "at some study-production organizations the training of students in a trade is being neglected." The editorial adds that "not enough attention is being given to training skilled cadres for light and local industry and for construction organizations."

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**TuSSR: New Foreign Language Textbooks Praised**

18350404g Ashkhabad MUGALLYMLAR GAZETI in Turkmen 16 Aug 87

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad MUGALLYMLAR GAZETI in Turkmen on 16 August 1987 carries on page 2 an 800-word article by G. Ovezova, foreign language methodologist at the republic Advanced Teachers Training Institute, headlined "Perfecting the Quality of Teaching." She says that "the next textbooks published in the national language have significantly lightened the burden of teachers of English and German because the time allocated to the study of a foreign language has been considerably limited. Earlier books were complicated by complex essays on various themes." She adds that the new textbooks make it possible to work independently and learn the fundamentals of the foreign language in practice.

/09599

**TuSSR: Special Course Offered for Students With Poor Russian**

18350404h Ashkhabad MUGALLYMLAR GAZETI in Turkmen 26 Aug 87 p 3

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad MUGALLYMLAR GAZETI in Turkmen on 26 August 1987 carries on page 3 a 12,400-word interview with Agaly Charyyev, director of the Sayat Rayon peoples education department, headlined "Change: From the Small Office to the Collective" in which he discusses certain aspects of the Ninth Congress of Turkmen Teachers. When asked about the "special importance given to teaching Russian in national schools," he replies that "after the congress we strengthened our attention to this issue. A count of students with poor Russian in the schools was made and Russian teachers have begun to work with these students on an individual basis." He adds that the rayon military commissariat has also determined which draft-age students and graduates have a poor knowledge of Russian and that it has been decided to organize a special 2-month course for them.

/09599

**Russian Teaching in Ashkhabad Oblast Criticized**

18350404i Ashkhabad MUGALLYMLAR GAZETI in Turkmen 23 Aug 87 p 1

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad MUGALLYMLAR GAZETI in Turkmen on 23 August 1987 carries on page 1 an 800-word article by G. Orazov headlined "Much Room for Criticism" on a meeting of party economic activists, and ministry, party, soviet, trade union, and education representatives; the meeting was sponsored by the Ashkhabad Party Obkom. It was pointed out that "the level of teaching Russian to students in schools is lower than that demanded because some of the Russian language and literature teachers themselves have a poor



knowledge of Russian. The situation is the same in the teaching of Turkmen language and literature and elementary military education." It was also noted that "it is a regrettable fact that 12 teachers in the oblast have been found guilty of crimes."

/09599

#### **Shortcomings Noted in Turkmen Boarding Schools**

18350404j Ashkhabad MUGALLYMLAR GAZETI in Turkmen 21 Aug 87 p 1

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad MUGALLYMLAR GAZETI in Turkmen on 21 August 1987 carries on page 1 a 1,100-word unsigned article headlined "Boarding Schools" on shortcomings which persist in various facets of boarding school education; the article is based on discussions held at the Ninth Congress of Turkmen Teachers. "As noted at the congress, the organization of studies and the study materials base at these schools are still not meeting demands. As a result of the carelessness and irresponsibility of some school leaders and directors of rayon peoples' education departments, one comes across instances where children are not attracted to these boarding schools." It is also noted that the living conditions at some of these schools are poor.

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#### **Turkmen Schools Lack Adequate Food Facilities**

18350404k Ashkhabad MUGALLYMLAR GAZETI in Turkmen 2 Aug 87 p 1

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad MUGALLYMLAR GAZETI in Turkmen on 2 August 1987 carries on page 1 a 1,000-word lead editorial headlined "Regular Food Is Healthy" on the inadequacy of the school lunch program at certain schools in Turkmenia. The article points out that "basic shortcomings persist in the organization of food services. These shortcomings are not a result of shortages, but a result of carelessness." It adds that "one of the most basic shortcomings is the lack of cafeterias and buffets in dozens of schools." The editorial notes that despite the fact that all schools were to have been provided with eating facilities by the end of the 11th 5-Year Plan, "more than 300 schools" still lack food services, and "one can say that the fact that this duty has gone unfulfilled is due only to carelessness and the view that the organization of food services is of secondary importance."

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#### **Turkmen Teachers Disregard Temperance Campaign**

18350404l Ashkhabad MUGALLYMLAR GAZETI in Turkmen 31 Jul 87 p 1

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad MUGALLYMLAR GAZETI in Turkmen on 31 July 1987 carries on page 1 a 700-word article by A. Annadurdyev, secretary of the

Vekilbazar Rayon council of the All-Union Voluntary Society for the Struggle for Temperance, headlined "It Is Still Not Enough" on the temperance campaign and the participation of Vekilbazar Rayon teachers in it. He notes that "some teachers are not fulfilling the society's statutes. They display no activism in increasing the role of the society. Some teachers are paying little attention to conducting individual work with consumers of alcoholic drinks or to exposing violations of regulations by the alcoholic drinks trade. They show no activism in subscribing to TREZVOST I KULTURA, the organ of the All-Union Society for the Struggle for Temperance."

/09599

#### **Tbilisi's Gypsies Heavily Involved in Speculation**

18130403a [Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 8 July 1987 carries on page 4 under the rubric "Law, Order, and Us" B. Bakhturidze's 1,300-word article, titled "The Lotkin Hill Hucksters and Their Customers," reporting that Tbilisi's Gypsy community is heavily involved in the profitable peddling of hard-to-get or prestige goods such as foreign cigarettes and candy, chewing gum, safety razors, vanilla, cosmetics, beer, sausage, and so on. The Lotkin Hill of the title refers to a district—in particular, two streets—in Lenin Rayon where 90 Gypsy families live in "unauthorized houses."

Every morning, Gypsy women of all ages, always accompanied by children, take up their posts in the city's numerous public gathering places and hawk their wares at exorbitant prices. At the approach of militiamen, someone gives a signal and they scatter, only to resume when the coast is clear.

Where do the goods come from? From Leningrad, Moscow, Odessa, and other big Soviet cities—but also from the republic's own warehouses and distribution centers, usually with the connivance of those outfits' own inside personnel. In addition, Gypsy men fly all over the country to buy up large lots of scarce goods for the Tbilisi street trade, realizing huge profits. Several episodes are sketched, the perpetrators named, and the amounts of goods (in most cases, foreign cigarettes) and ruble values are noted.

In addition to peddling on the streets, the Lotkin Hill speculators also welcome customers into their homes—if the customers look trustworthy enough.

Who are the customers? They range from professionals down to ordinary workers and students, and include party and Komsomol members. Many come from outlying rayons. Most of those who are named in the article are clearly people of relatively humble official income who nevertheless drive cars and indulge their rather expensive tastes freely, and the author wonders how they can afford it.

Successful raids have been conducted by Lenin Rayon's militia and associated law enforcement units. The author concludes by urging MVD organizations in other Tbilisi rayons to lend a hand.

6854/12232

#### **Georgian Hotels Chief Responds to Prostitution Article**

18130403b [Editorial Report] Tbilisi AKHALGAZRDA KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 14 July 1987 carries on page 2 under the title "Order Restored in Hotels" a 400-word piece by Tamaz Paichidze, head of the Housing and Municipal Services Ministry's Hotel Management Administration, responding to a 6 June article about prostitution in the republic and reporting his own administration's efforts to combat it. "It is our job to expose such antipodes in the press and on television." Raids conducted with the help of local soviet bodies led to the apprehension of "women of immoral behavior" in a number of named hotels in the capital city and elsewhere in the republic, including Tbilisi's Kohkheti and Apkhazeti and Batumi's Medea. As a result of investigation, several named hotel directors and administrators have been removed from their posts, and other punishments have also been meted out. More raids are to be conducted.

6854/12232

#### **'Voluntary Action' in Tbilisi School Is Really 'Extortion'**

18130403c [Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 31 July 1987 carries on page 3, which is entirely devoted to readers' input, a 500-word letter titled "Corruption in the Guise of Voluntary Action" by M. Mchedlishvili who works in a Tbilisi boarding school. In it he complains that periodically, staffers have been told on payday that money has been withheld from their wages as "voluntary contributions" to DOSAAF, the Red Cross, "Friends of the Forest," and the like—this, on orders from organs of the Gldani Rayispolkom. On more than one occasion, similarly, 3 rubles have been withheld from each staffer's pay for "home furniture insurance" even, in some cases, where the staffer owns no furniture at all. Mchedlishvili calls this high-handed action extortion [vymogatelstvo], and he hints that the practice, which has nearly the force of law, is common in both local and republic-level organs, but "the government does not know what is going on."

There was a time when such practices were dignified at least by the formality of getting people's consent, having them sign, and giving them a receipt. Now that has been replaced by "naked fiat [administrirovaniye]."

6854/12232

### Measures, Legislation Protecting Lake Baykal Discussed

18000024a Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA  
in Russian 16 Oct 87 p 2

[Interview with R. K. Salyayev, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences and deputy director of the Presidium of the East Siberian Branch of the USSR Academy of Sciences' Siberian Division, conducted by staff correspondent S. Karkhanin: "Baykal Measure", date of interview not given]

[Text] "At the international writers' symposium 'Ecology and Peace,' last summer in Irkutsk, many prominent men of letters once again expressed alarm over the fate of Baykal. And even now people supporting the 'Baykal movement' are concerned over the fact that notorious departmentalism may prove to be an insurmountable barrier for the program to protect the lake that is outlined in the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers' decree. After all, even earlier a good many good decisions about Baykal were taken at the highest level, but most of them have never been implemented. It is no surprise that confidence is declining in the promises of departments that are obligated to implement that program. And so you hear talk to the effect that "before it is too late, the public should intervene." Do those who hold Baykal, the pearl of Siberia, dear really have reasons for apprehension? I would like to know the position of scientists and specialists.

[Signed] S. Mironov, instrument operator, Bratsk.

Irkutsk—Lately such questions have been raised more and more persistently in the editors' mail. Ryurik Konstantinovich Salyayev, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences and deputy chairman of the Presidium of the East Siberian Branch of the USSR Academy of Sciences' Siberian Division, who has become head of *Sovetskaya Rossiya's* Irkutsk Oblast public council on the problems of Baykal, expresses his viewpoint on this matter:

[Salyayev] I must say, the interdepartmental commission under the leadership of Yu. A. Israel, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Hydrometeorology and Environmental Control, has been closely following up on the implementation of all points in the decree on Baykal. At its recent meeting in the city of Baykalsk, I was persuaded that the commission, in hearing the deputy ministers' reports, was monitoring not just ongoing affairs but also the prospects for the siting of productive forces on Baykal, in order that this not contradict the projected course, either. We frequently say: everything connected with solving the problems of the unique lake should be measured by a special, large-scale, "Baykal yardstick." Previously the pulp and paper production facilities were considered to be practically the sole source of its troubles. But now, according to the decree, a comprehensive approach is envisaged toward protecting the lake, which, along with everything else, is being

damaged by enterprises on the shore of the Selenga, by the intensive agricultural use and degradation of the soil, by runoff of liquid fertilizers, and by unorganized tourism.

I have in my hands a plan of measures approved recently at a session of the Irkutsk Oblast soviet. The document spells out precisely who is supposed to do what for the protection of Baykal and by what dates. The ministries are building or reconstructing units for the treatment of effluent and atmospheric emissions. Primary-use cutting is to be stopped in the shore forest zone. Two large timber enterprises, the Bolsherechye and the Buguldeysk, will have their specialties redefined and engage in reforestation. Through the Ministry of the Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry, measures are planned to prevent oil from tankers from getting into the water. The Ministry of Power and Electrification is engaged in preparations for converting shore settlements to electric heating in order to finally do away with dozens of coal-fired boilers.

Certain practical steps have already been taken. At the Ust-Ilimsk site where it is planned to move the pulp and paper mill from Baykal, money allocated for surveying work is being spent, and the design for compensatory facilities is being drawn up. In Buryatiya it has been decided to cancel the working of the apatite deposit located in the shore zone. In Irkutsk Oblast, the Baykal Interrayon Procuracy has brought criminal charges against producers who have been guilty of the accidental discharge of harmful substances into the lake.

[Question] Nonetheless, the materials from the meeting in Baykalsk made it apparent that departmental interest is still making itself felt.

[Answer] Yes, it has turned out that the Ministry of the Timber, Pulp and Paper, and Wood Processing Industry intends to increase the Baykalsk Pulp and Paper Combine's plan for the production of finished commodity pulp. Even the combine's executives themselves are now perplexed as to how they can put out more output while simultaneously reducing the quantity of harmful discharges into the lake. Moreover, a comprehensive plan for the development of the branch, dated this September, in which a conversion to the production of high-quality cardboard, which is no safer for Baykal than the present production, was presented to the commission. Granted, Yu. A. Guskov, first deputy minister of the timber, pulp and paper, and wood processing industry, gave assurances at the meeting that the plan had been drawn up without the ministry's knowledge. Nonetheless, it exists.

[Question] Recently the USSR Academy of Sciences' Siberian Division came out with proposals for eliminating the possibility of manipulating figures in order to distort the true picture of environmental damage. What is the gist of the proposed innovations?



[Answer] In the first place, let us not forget that many ecological problems characteristic of the country as a whole are focused at Baykal. The implementation of the Central Committee and Council of Ministers' decree can serve as a model of how ecological measures should be carried out on a large scale. Obviously, it will be possible in the future to use the results of this work in planning major new decisions and actions connected with ecology. Many cities in Siberia await such an approach.

It seems to us that the Siberian scientists' ideas may eventually be accepted in other regions, too. The proposal to shift from absolute to relative norms of permissible impact seems important. This is a fundamental question. It is time to rely not on maximum permissible concentrations but on indices for the quantity of harmful discharges per unit of output. This will provide a more accurate picture of the anthropogenic load on Baykal. Calculations of maximum permissible concentrations will not provide such a picture, since they also make it possible to achieve an illusory well-being, incidentally, by a simple method—diluting the poisoned industrial effluent with a tremendous amount of cost-free pure water and building record-high smokestacks so that the smoke will diffuse in large volumes of air. The shift to relative norms will also provide new parameters for comparing any technology with the world level. The better the technology, the fewer by-products, including toxic ones, will be created in using it. We are also proposing that an ecological passport be drawn up for every enterprise on Baykal and be included in the enterprise's technical passport. This is where those relative norms of permissible impact should be indicated. All this will sharply increase the accountability of economic managers for ecological tidiness and prompt them to update their enterprises.

[Question] But in the lake zone there are a good many enterprises, mainly small ones, that will prove unable to rapidly replace obsolete, ecologically harmful technology. What should be done about them?

[Answer] It's true that that is a big problem. There is a proposal for solving it—granted, partially. The USSR Academy of Sciences' Siberian Division needs experimental plants. It is expensive to build them. So the Academy of Sciences is prepared to "buy up" some unprofitable enterprises from the departments, outfit them with new technology that takes ecological requirements into account, and use them for various experimental production processes. There is another idea—build a republic ecological instrument-making center in Siberia. It is needed in order to finally shift from environmental protection based on "determination of the injury" to preventive environmental protection. A set of such instruments will help keep track of a region's ecological health.

What I have mentioned is important for yet another reason. Until recently the norms for maximum permissible concentrations were drawn up in relation to man.

Now the erroneousness of such an approach is clear. For example, a human being is 10 times more resistant to flourine than a tree. And it turns out in some places that the trees are dying while human beings are living, and that seemingly is perfectly normal! We believe that the norms for discharges should in every case be calculated on the basis of the most vulnerable link in the ecosystem. That is the only way it can be safeguarded as an integral whole.

[Question] In the heated debates over the problems of Baykal, science is not spared, either. Don't you think that in connection with the history of the fight for Baykal people have developed a mistrust not only in the departments but, to a certain degree, also in the scientists, who are not always able to give a clear answer to questions that are raised?

[Answer] You see, by virtue of its specific nature, science often works under conditions of indefiniteness. We scientists are disposed, in general, to doubt. And sometimes we really do not have the necessary degree of specificity in our answers. Scientists ask questions of nature, while industry more often works with categories that are much more comprehensible—profit, expenditures, efficiency. And so its arguments seem more weighty, especially since there are also departmental scientists who "scientifically" substantiate the interests of a given ministry. Incidentally, that is precisely the sort of "science" that has thoroughly damaged Baykal. However, mutual reproaches won't help matters. We have general, state interests, including interests in the protection of nature. We must learn to act vigorously and jointly.

[Question] In this connection, one recalls discussions that have gone on for many years between the Academy's Limnology Institute and the USSR Ministry of the Timber, Pulp and Paper, and Wood Processing's Institute of Ecological Toxicology. Located on opposite shores of the lake, they have produced absolutely different recommendations based on the results of analogous research. One has often had to guess who, after all, was right. Now the leadership of the former institute has been changed. The second has been transferred from the branch and placed under the USSR State Committee for Hydrometeorology and Environmental Control. Maybe this will help the working out of an "integral view" on the problems of Baykal, in general, and the Baykalsk Combine, in particular. Incidentally, for many readers, judging from their letters, the combine continues to be the main cause for alarm. Why?

[Answer] The problem is, the Baykalsk Pulp and Paper Combine exerts a single-point and very strong effect on a local section of the lake's ecosystem. It sprung up 20 years ago as the first powerful polluter on Baykal. As long as the combine still smokes over Baykal, discharging waste into the water, the disputes will continue. The main occasion for them right now is the design for the so-called "pipe," a drain to divert treated industrial

effluent into the Irkut River. The design has its advocates and its opponents. The advocates of building the pipeline are persuaded that no money should be spared in order to save the unique lake as quickly as possible: after all, a pipeline could be built as early as next year, while it would not be possible to change the combine's production specialization until the next five-year plan. Their opponents, in turn, assert that the pulp production's discharges are capable of destroying the only warmwater river in the Irkutsk region and, after it, the Angara and the Bratsk Sea. And the main thing, in their opinion, is that the pipeline, once built, may allow the ministry in the future to avoid changing the combine's production specialization.

The East Siberian Branch of the USSR Academy of Sciences' Siberian Division has submitted its proposals to the Irkutsk CPSU Obkom; they may help solve this problem. The gist of the proposals is to reduce the harmful impact of the industrial effluent on Baykal means of additional treatment and reduction of the quantity of the effluent until the combine's production specialization can be changed. Then the construction of the pipeline may become unnecessary. These proposals are being studied by a competent expert commission.

[Question] Several so-called "initiative groups," which gather signatures on collective letters requesting that the combine be closed immediately and call for picketing it by independent "Baykal-protection posts" have recently sprung up in Irkutsk and neighboring cities. Most of the members of these "informal" groups are young people and students.

[Answer] I wouldn't call them "informal": that word contains a certain shade of disdain that, in my opinion, is inappropriate in this case. These are people who are concerned not over their own well-being but over the state of nature in their native region. Can this be bad? I visited one such meeting and was persuaded that you can't call the youngsters indifferent. It's another matter that they do not yet know how to direct their activeness toward genuine help for Baykal and the attainment of real results, and that they do not have reliable information at their disposal. And they do get carried away.

But here is what causes concern: is it any accident that at that meeting some people reacted to the conclusions of specialists with hostility? You get the feeling that behind the backs of the youngsters, who are sincerely worried about the fate of Baykal, there are other persons peeping out whose distinguishing feature consists of claims of exclusivity mixed with a kind of malicious negativism. For them Baykal is nothing more than another occasion to whip up passions. These are Reptilov-like characters whom Griboyedov himself caustically characterized: "Let's make noise, brother! Let's make noise!" And sometimes out of naive youngsters follow these "liberals."

But, be that as it may, I am certain that people themselves will soon figure out what's what and how to make their activeness effective and channel it into concrete concern for the lake. For Baykal's sake, it is necessary to separate the healthy "initiative groups" from the devotees of noisy effects.

[Question] Ryurik Konstantinovich, the Siberian Institute of Plant Physiology and Biochemistry that you head has come out with a proposal to establish an All-Union Baykal Assistance Fund.

[Answer] Yes, the idea is to open a special account in the bank on the model of the Culture Fund into which people could deposit their personal contributions, money earned on volunteer work days, etc. I believe that everyone can help Baykal, and not necessarily with money alone. If we all do whatever we can to see to it that the program adopted by the Central Committee and Council of Ministers for protecting the lake is implemented, Baykal will continue living for centuries.

8756

**Leningrad Statistical Administration Viewed**  
18000024b Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA  
in Russian 13 Oct 87 p 2

[Interview with N. G. Besspalov, director of the Leningrad Oblast and City Statistics Administration, conducted by LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA correspondent Ya. Strugach: "Mirror of Life: How the Restructuring of the National Economy Is Reflected in the Work of the Statistical Agencies"; date of interview not given]

[Text] The Leningrad Oblast and City Statistical Administration now has a new title. It is called the Statistics Administration. This has been done in accordance with the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers' recent decision providing for serious reforms in the work of the country's statistical agencies. N. G. Besspalov, director of the Leningrad Oblast and City Statistics Administration, discusses the changes that are taking place in this connection in an interview with LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA correspondent Ya. Strugach.

[Question] In the first place, Nikolay Grigoryevich, a question about the name change, which one finds in readers' letters. What does the name change itself signify?

[Answer] The transformation of the USSR Central Statistical Administration into the USSR State Statistics Committee and the corresponding changes that have been made in this connection in the local statistical agencies signify their new status and broader powers. That is the short answer to the question you asked. This step has been brought about by the fact that the implementation of administrative reform and improvement of

the economic mechanism require more complete and objective information about the development of the economy and social sphere and deeper analysis of the life and activities of labor collectives and the society as a whole. The USSR State Statistics Committee is defined as the country's primary records and statistics center, and its system includes the union-republic State Statistics Committees, province administrations and city and rayon departments.

As of this 1 October we not only changed our name but also began carrying out a rather extensive restructuring, which is proceeding in four main areas. They include the improvement of economic analysis and statistical information, the regularization of reporting and ensuring of its reliability, the expansion of glasnost, and the reorganization of the statistical agencies and enhancement of their role.

Naturally, first of all we must, so to speak, put the administration itself in order and bring its structure into accord with the new tasks. After all, our collective will operate on the basis of the principles of cost accounting with respect to the Law on the State Enterprise, insofar as the collection, processing and analysis of extensive information is, in essence, a complex production activity that requires considerable outlays. We have a powerful main computer center and 16 rayon (city) computer centers and machine-computation stations—now rayon (city) statistics departments—in the oblast, which, in addition to statistical work, provide services to more than 600 clients. They include social-security agencies, savings banks, centralized bookkeeping offices, sovkhoses and other institutions.

Fundamental changes are now taking place in the structure of our administration within the framework of the former number of employees and wage fund, with a reduction of one-fourth in the executive staff. Duplicated services have been eliminated, departments have been amalgamated, and other measures are also being taken to make our product—information—more complete, up-to-date and objective.

[Question] Does this mean that the volume of reporting is thereby increasing? After all, at enterprises the flow of documents of every conceivable sort has already reached threatening proportions.

[Answer] An important question. But here one must distinguish the volume of information from the volume of reporting, which are not one and the same thing. There is mandatory reporting required by law, which enterprises and organizations are required to present to the statistical agencies, and that will be improved.

Last year we reduced the volume of reporting by half, and this year we have identified and eliminated 2,500 illegal forms, on the preparation of which those who filled them out spent more than 100,000 rubles. At the

same time, however, we are observing an increase in the information that the departments, as well as certain rayon party agencies, are demanding from enterprises.

Why is this happening? The first reason is an inability, and even an unwillingness, on the part of those requesting additional data to work with statistical information. In response to requests from higher up, enterprises are often compelled to present information that is already available, but in a different form. A whole staff of employees does nothing but compute and recompute the same figures. It happens that a certain rayon party instructor, say, instead of acquainting himself on the spot with the situation in a collective, will demand information over the phone about leading workers, absenteeism, losses of time, etc. That's how the paper flow gets inflated.

Another reason is that we do not yet process information promptly enough. When it is late by even a few days it loses its value, which is why higher agencies find it necessary to demand data directly from enterprises.

In this sense we have already managed to change some things. Whereas we used to put out the comprehensive report on the results of the fulfillment of the plan for the economic and social development of Leningrad and the oblast on the 10th or 11th of the following month, this September and October it was ready on the fourth working day. The time required to prepare it was cut in half. Information on industry's performance results used to be sent to Moscow at 3:00 pm of the second day after the reporting month, but now we do this at 7:00 am, and we send the information on some indices at midnight.

We have started to widely practice the compilation of express information for party and soviet agencies, including information on the weekly performance of enterprises. We provide advance information on anticipated fulfillment of the plan for comprehensive economic and social development by branches and individual collectives, with an indication of the causes that may lead to failures in plan fulfillment. In short, the first steps have already been taken, although we are still at the very beginning of restructuring. The task is to solve the problem of presenting the most timely possible information in the immediate future.

[Question] And, evidently, absolutely accurate information! Readers' letters, Nikolay Grigoryevich, sometimes express mistrust in published data on the performance of industry and development of the social sphere. The view is sometimes even expressed that, on orders from above, statistics workers have had to embellish certain indices.

[Answer] I have been in my present position for six years now, and I have repeatedly encountered such indications. The same thing will be said by many of the administration's specialists who have been working 15, 20 years or more in statistics.



The reliability of statistical information means first and foremost the elimination of absolutely all report padding, distortions, and violations of state discipline. The statistics agencies have now received the right to coordinate checkups aimed at combating such phenomena. Along with the financial, banking and monitoring agencies, we will carry out this work on a broader scale, utilizing economic and legal levers.

We now have the right not just to check up on the state of work on setting up record keeping and reporting and ensuring the reliability of report data at enterprises and in organizations, but also to hear reports on these matters and to issue them mandatory instructions on the elimination of violations that come to light.

This year distortions of reporting, including report padding, have been uncovered at half of all the enterprises at which checkups were conducted in Leningrad and the oblast. So if there is any "embellishment," it is of that sort and is done by economic managers who do not reflect seriously on the consequences.

Speaking about the reliability of information, one must especially keep in mind the fact that right now the number-one task is to develop a system of indices that will reflect the true end results of the work of labor collectives. Improving the economic mechanism, shifting to self-financing, and expanding the independence of enterprises require different evaluation indices.

[Question] Does this mean one can say that the work of the statistics agencies should not merely consist of stating the facts but should actively influence the economy?

[Answer] Yes, and that dimension flows directly from the daily duties that the administration's collective performs more and more. Checkups on the state of primary record keeping at enterprises, analysis of the intensification of production, and study of the effectiveness of measures that are carried out to strengthen the economy—these and many other questions are now on the agenda of statistics agencies. Moreover, the range of them will expand even further. It is extremely necessary, for example, to have precise and objective information on the quality of output and the extent to which it compares with world levels, and to study the trends in scientific and technical progress. And this means the need to revise a number of methods guidelines and make serious changes in the approach to such complex processes in the life of society.

[Question] There is another sphere that interests practically every Soviet person—the social sphere. Unfortunately, statistical information about it is meager and sometimes very abstract. Will changes also occur there?

[Answer] So far social statistics is the weakest spot in our work. We recognize this and have already started to expand the gathering and analysis of information reflecting the observance of the socialist principle of the

remuneration of labor, satisfaction of consumer demand for goods and services, the rates of solving the housing problem, and other aspects of Soviet people's lives. In essence, we need to reorganize social statistics in order to obtain information in this area on the basis of a comprehensive and scientifically substantiated system of indices. But to a large extent, the necessary basis for this already exists. It consists of the All-Union Population Census, current statistics, and special social and demographic studies.

This is not the first year, for example, that studies of several hundred families have been made in Leningrad and the oblast, as well as certain other cities in the country. Their budgets have been studied in detail, with the most trivial expenditures identified—with the consent, of course, and active participation of the families themselves. This is painstaking and complicated work.

[Question] However, Nikolay Grigoryevich, the results of such studies are known to very few people. Isn't this the result of a certain shortage of glasnost?

[Answer] I agree. As far as the subject in question—the family budget—is concerned, we are prepared to provide *Leningradskaya Pravda* with the necessary material and tell about the changes that are taking place and current trends in this sphere that is close to everyone. And we are not inclined to keep other information a secret, either—we are expanding its publication in the press and statistical collections. We are planning the preparation of press releases to inform the public of how restructuring is going in all spheres of public life.

In my view, glasnost consists not only in that but also in having the employees of enterprises and organizations take part more widely in checkups and discussions of progress in the fulfillment of state assignments and commitments. Report padding and deception cannot endure glasnost; they are carried out in a narrow circle. Bringing such cases out and submitting them to the judgment of the collective means ensuring the objectivity and reliability of the data on which our plans are based.

State statistics is a kind of mirror that reflects everything happening in society. But making this reflection as accurate and precise as possible depends on many of us. Only by correctly evaluating life can we make decisions and move forward with confidence.

8756

#### **Moscow Obkom Chief Discusses Oblast Economic Performance**

18000034 Moscow PARTIYNAYA ZHIZN in Russian  
No 19, Oct 87 (signed to press 29 Sep 87) pp 30-35

[Article by V. Mesyats, first secretary of the Moscow Obkom: "To Manifest Initiative and Competence at All Sections"]

[Text] Under present conditions, when a new stage in restructuring, a stage in the implementation of specific tasks in all directions and in all the spheres of our life,

has opened up, the large-scale profoundly substantiated program for a radical reform in economic management worked out by the June (1987) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee has become a clear guideline and a reliable guide to action for party members and all workers in the Moscow area. It has given the key to the solution of many, frankly speaking, chronic problems in the country's economic and social development. We have waited for a long time for such an in-depth, constructive, and comprehensive formulation of the problem.

The decisions of the Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee have stirred up the entire party organization and have forced it to evaluate from a new point of view what has been done in the refinement in the style, forms, and methods of work, in the development and establishment of truly democratic principles, in the renovation of the mechanism of management, and in the improvement in the selection, disposition, and education of personnel in the last 2 years.

In our oblast there are already certain shifts in all these aspects. The moral atmosphere is improving and glasnost, truthfulness in the evaluation of phenomena and events, criticism and self-criticism, and implacability with respect to shortcomings are being firmly established ever more actively.

The obkom, gorkoms, and raykoms strive to shift the center of gravity of the organizational work directly to primary party organizations and to labor collectives. The practice of sending integrated obkom brigades to localities, which give practical assistance to the low-level aktiv, has become common. The number of oblast conferences has been reduced to one-half. Fewer inquiries are made and fewer current matters are submitted to the bureau for consideration. The certification of personnel made in the party apparatus has had a positive effect on the improvement in the style and methods of work.

Experience in the application of economic levers of management is being accumulated. In the oblast industry more than 170 enterprises producing almost 40 percent of the total production volume now work under self-financing and self-support conditions. The collective contract is being widely introduced in the agro-industrial complex and construction. For example, the transfer of Glavmosoblstroy [Main Administration for Construction in Moscow Oblast], which is our basic construction organization, to contractual principles has made it possible to significantly raise labor productivity and to release 1,800 members of the administrative and managerial personnel with an annual wage fund of about 3 million rubles. All construction industry enterprises are now being transferred to the collective contract. The family contract has begun to be actively mastered in animal husbandry and intensive-labor links are being organized in plant growing, which also contributes to the growth of productivity and to a reduction in production costs.

With regard to the further improvement in the economic mechanism of the agro-industrial complex, we are convinced that here it is necessary to more boldly proceed to the organization of agro-combines. In 1986 three combines organized in our oblast received a net profit of almost 170 million rubles, which makes up one-fourth of the total oblagroprom profit. Another three combines have been established this year.

Counting on their highly efficient work, first of all, we proceed from the general party aim, which is the main problem in present agricultural production, that is, the return on the vast capital investments made in it. Comrade M. S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, pointed this out in his speech at the meeting with farm managers, secretaries of party committees, and workers of the Ramenskiy Agro-Industrial Complex, stressing that the vast potential created in rural areas should operate differently than to this day.

The obkom bureau, having examined the recommendations and critical remarks expressed by Comrade M.S. Gorbachev concerning the further and more accelerated development of the agro-industrial complex in the Moscow area, accomplishment of the task of obtaining 3 million tons of milk annually, and sale of 1 million tons of vegetables and potatoes to the state approved the plan for immediate measures for the realization of the task set. To be sure, it is not simple to accomplish it. A full mobilization of all our potentials and capabilities will be needed here. That is why the obkom concentrates the attention of party members and all workers of the agro-industrial complex on the search for the shortest ways of attaining the goal set.

The cooperative movement is also developing in the oblast. A total of 554 cooperatives in the sphere of public dining, for manufacturing consumer goods from production waste, and for providing paid services have already been organized. At the same time, we manage things so that cooperatives do not replace the system of state enterprises, but supplement it. This policy will be further implemented persistently.

At the same time, oblast party members do not have the slightest reasons to overestimate what has been attained. After all, restructuring, on the whole, is proceeding in a difficult and contradictory manner in our country. In the introduction of new methods there is still a great deal of formalism and incompetence and, moreover, there is enough irresponsibility. The necessary intensity of transformations in the national economy has not yet been ensured and many production resources and capabilities remain untouched. This clearly indicates that not all the links of the oblast party organization operate assertively and energetically and show an example of efficiency and a correct understanding of the line of acceleration.

When meeting party members, workers, kolkhoz members, specialists, and the intelligentsia and analyzing the course of the changes occurring in the economy, science,

culture, and public life, one becomes convinced that many negative factors hampering the process of restructuring are largely due to the fact that in a number of gorkoms, raykoms, and, moreover, some obkom departments the habit of following the beaten track, solving arising problems by routine methods, and evaluating results by old criteria has not yet been eliminated completely.

Thus, at the Ozersk Gorkom (V. Muromskiy, first secretary) words about the need for changes often are not backed by practice. Here live organizational work is often replaced with bureaucratic administration and the accountability of managers and specialists of sovkhozes and RAPO for an accelerated development of production and the introduction of economic methods of management is minimized. At times criticism and glasnost are muffled. Errors are made in personnel selection and party influence in many labor collectives has been weakened. To be sure, all this has a negative effect on the rayon's social and economic development.

Frankly speaking, the superficiality and lack of innovation and creative energy among workers at some gorkoms and raykoms give rise to serious concern on the part of the obkom bureau. After all, gorkoms and raykoms are called upon to play the main role in restructuring, primarily in the mobilization of party members and labor collectives for a practical realization of the party's far-reaching plans. Together with primary party organizations they should undertake the vast work on interfacing our political line with the reality of life so that this line may be implemented fully.

The style of work in Soviet bodies is also renewed slowly, without the proper activity. Many party members working in them still superficially solve problems of social development and at times manifest red tape and bureaucracy when meeting the population's needs and requests.

Such important problems as the improvement in people's working and living conditions, housing construction, eradication of formalism in the organization of socialist competition, fight for improvement in the quality of output, and introduction of advanced forms of labor organization and wages often fall out from the field of vision of our trade-union workers and activists.

These and other major shortcomings in organizational, ideological, and mass political work and the low level of discipline and responsibility on the part of personnel for the assigned jobs have not enabled us to accomplish the tasks set in a full volume during the first year of the 12th Five-Year Plan. A number of industrial enterprises have not fulfilled the 8-month plans for the volume of sales of output, labor productivity growth, and contractual deliveries even now. In the agrarian sector some farms have not coped with the set assignments for the sale of vegetables to the state. Despite the prompt commissioning of social, cultural, and domestic service projects, a

certain lag is allowed in construction. It is quite obvious that lagging collectives must very intensively make up for what has been neglected.

Carefully considering and analyzing today the course of restructuring and trying to find out the reasons for failures, distortions, and errors, we again see clearly that the mastering of new methods of management and improvement in the moral principles of our life, which was especially stressed at the January (1987) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, rest primarily on personnel, their thinking, receptivity to new methods, and readiness to actively and purposefully implement party policy. Many shortcomings in the oblast's economic and social development and in people's education could be avoided if the obkom, gorkoms, and raykoms pursued a fundamental and effective personnel policy.

It should be noted that during the postcongress period we decisively began to promote and support thinking and energetic people with initiative, who were capable of upholding new ideas and striving for success. The obkom bureau and the party apparatus strive to study and evaluate personnel not according to fine assurances, but in the process of daily work according to practical deeds.

It can be said without an exaggeration that under present conditions the business-like qualities of both our experienced personnel and of those who have worked their way up in the process of restructuring have been revealed in a new way. A. Bayak and G. Meleshko, first secretaries of Domodedovo and Schelkovo gorkoms, O. Krizhanovskiy and V. Chicheurov, chairmen of executive committees of Klin and Pushkino city soviets of workers' deputies, N. Khripunov, director of the Minudobreniya Production Association, A. Chubov, director of the Moscow Worsteds Goods Production Association, I. Kukhar, chairman of the Kolkhoz imeni Vladimir Ilich, A. Kavetskiy, director of the Selskaya Nov Sovkhoz, N. Travkin, manager of the Mosobtselstroy Trust No 18, Yu. Belokon, manager of the Mosoblstroy Trust No 19, and others can serve as an example.

Nevertheless, a harmonious and effective system of the selection, disposition, and training of personnel and of the preparation of a reserve for promotion has not yet been formed to this day. The results of this can be seen from the following example. A. Savushkin, first secretary of the Mozhaysk Gorkom, changed over to economic work at the end of February of the current year. An appropriate candidate could not be found in his place in the rayon.

There is no denying that a serious oversight on the part of the obkom and its department for organizational party work is clearly visible in this fact. However, even the former first secretary did virtually nothing to train his successor.



Unfortunately, these are not isolated cases. Practice shows that managers, who are past a certain age and do not see prospects for growth, as a rule, are not concerned about training a battleworthy replacement for themselves. Conversely, under various pretexts they often try to get rid of young intelligent workers. This leads to stagnant phenomena in the movement of personnel.

In accordance with the demands of the CPSU Central Committee the obkom strives to create conditions for the influx of fresh forces into party, Soviet, economic, trade-union, and Komsomol bodies. After all, now, for example, in the executive committee of the Moscow Oblast Soviet of Workers' Deputies alone every fifth worker is of pension age. Among managers of oblast administrations every eighth person is over the age of 60.

It would be correct to say that many of them have a conscientious attitude toward their jobs and with their honest work of many years and truly deserved prestige they confirm their right to hold their posts. Nevertheless, the obkom persistently prompts gorkoms and raykoms to promote young people to responsible positions and to ensure their harmonious combination with experienced personnel. Such an approach will make it possible to constantly rejuvenate the personnel corps and will enable capable workers to realistically see the prospects for growth.

Along with the elimination of stagnant phenomena in personnel work the obkom tries to also decisively get rid of another extreme—their hasty, unsubstantiated transfer, so-called leap-frog. Until recently this also occurred in our oblast. Virtually all chairmen of city and rayon executive committees were replaced during the last five-year plan. Deputy chairmen of executive committees of city soviets were replaced six times in Lyuberskiy Rayon and nine times in Pushkinskiy Rayon during the same period. A frequent replacement of economic managers, in particular specialists, was permitted. All this did vast damage to this cause, created nervousness and a lack of confidence in people's work, and had a negative effect on final results.

To be sure, the renewal of personnel is inevitable and necessary especially now, when the process of revolutionary and qualitative transformations is being activated everywhere. It is no secret that under the conditions of democratization of public and economic life, extension of the rights of soviets, and full independence of enterprises a large number of personnel, which have become accustomed to old methods, have turned out to be simply not ready to work according to new methods. Sometimes they do not wish this themselves and become active defenders of the obsolete and a hindrance in the path of innovations. Such people should be replaced in present posts and jobs should be selected for them according to their strength and abilities. Naturally, it is not simple to do this, but otherwise it is impossible to expect progress. That is why during the period following

the April (1985) Plenum of the Central Committee we were forced to relieve a number of party, Soviet, and economic managers of the posts held by them.

As restructuring gathers speed and begins to grow in breadth and depth many people, who previously worked conscientiously and successfully, simply were not up to this burden. I will cite only two most characteristic examples.

V. Kolesnikov, engineer by education, who received quite good training in economic and Soviet work, was elected first secretary of the Orekhovo-Zuyevo Gorkom at the end of 1982. At the time the rayon thoroughly "floundered" and the obkom expected that the new secretary would be able to change and rectify the situation. It should be noted that Viktor Ivanovich worked a great deal and conscientiously, but did not succeed in truly organizing the activity of the gorkom staff, in mobilizing primary party organizations, and in unifying the efforts of party, Soviet, and economic bodies and of public formations for the fulfillment of the tasks set. The obkom systematically gave help and supported many proposals and undertakings by the city party committee. However, the situation changed for the better very slowly and the development of a number of economic sectors did not meet the demands for acceleration. Under these conditions V. Kolesnikov acted in a profound party spirit. He came to the obkom and honestly said that he could not ensure a drastic change and at his request was transferred to economic work.

Or another example. At the beginning of January Ye. Smelov, general director of the Elektrostal'yazhsmash Production Association, requested an appointment about an urgent matter. Yevgeniy Sergeyevich rightfully enjoyed deserved respect and great prestige in the oblast. He headed the association for a long time and did a great deal so that it might hold leading positions in the sector and operate steadily and stably. However, during a frank discussion Smelov admitted that today under the conditions of a fundamental reconstruction of production and a qualitative renewal of production and social relations he may not have enough strength to manage as the times demand. He said that his concern for the situation was the reason for his request to leave and proposed a fully trained candidate in his place—the association's chief engineer. The obkom agreed with his opinion.

It should be stated that restructuring illuminates in an especially bold manner all our errors in the selection and disposition of personnel. What is there to hide? Often, believing satisfactory biographical data and ecstatic characteristics, we promote people to high posts and positions, but they have to be dismissed after a few months.

The obkom, fulfilling the decree of the CPSU Central Committee on the work of the Perm Obkom, places strict responsibility on party committees, which under the pretext of personnel transfer allegedly in the interest of

the cause permit the transfer of workers, who have compromised themselves, from one managerial chair to another. This still happens. Not long ago we subjected the Shatura Gorkom and its first secretary P. Solyakov to sharp criticism for the fact that they appointed Leyzarovich, the economic manager of one of the rayon's enterprises, who had made a mess of things and had been strictly punished in accordance with party procedures, director of the procurement office of the rayon union of consumer cooperatives, where he soon was caught stealing and criminal proceedings were instituted against him.

Of course, these and many other errors in the selection and disposition of personnel can and should be avoided if we give up secrecy and subjectivism and lend wide glasnost and democratization to personnel policy. As is well known, the January Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee put forward statutes concerning the elective nature of managers. Certain steps have been taken in this direction in our oblast. Last year one-fourth of all the economic managers were approved with due regard for the opinion of labor collectives. Their elections are also practised during the current year. Thus, V. Tseplyayev, director of the Mozhaysk Polygraphic Combine, N. Kharchenko, manager of the Mosoblstroy Trust No 25, N. Ryabikhin, director of the Elektrostal'yazhmash Production Association, Kh. Nizamutdiyev, chief engineer of the Zaraysk Krasnyy Vostok Spinning and Weaving Factory, and others were elected at general meetings of workers.

The obkom also expands democratic principles in the selection of party managers. For example, an unordinary situation arose at the organizational plenum of the Serpukhov Gorkom, where two candidates for the post of the first secretary were proposed: Ye. Golovko, chairman of the rayon executive committee, and A. Volkov, second secretary of the city party committee. Eight people took part in the discussion concerning them. Golovko was described as a competent, hard-working, self-controlled, and tactful worker. However—this was noted by virtually all the speakers—at times his character lacked assertiveness and firmness. Volkov was described as a knowledgeable, strong-willed, and purposeful man with initiative. But, on the contrary, at times he lacked flexibility and the ability to restrain himself.

Voting was secret. By coincidence an even number of city party committee members were present at the plenum. The votes were divided equally: 44 to 44. After an appropriate discussion it was decided to vote again. The result was the same. Then one of the oldest gorkom members asked me (I conducted the plenum on behalf of the Moscow Oblast Party Committee) to express the opinion of the oblast party committee. I frankly said that both candidates were worthy of election. However, if the interest of restructuring and the radical changes that should take place in the rayon are taken into consideration, in our opinion, A. Volkov was more trained for the

post of first secretary of the city party committee. Speaker Ye. Golovko also supported the obkom's point of view, asking that his candidacy be removed. After that Volkov was elected first secretary of the Serpukhov Gorkom by an absolute majority.

An expansion of democratization and glasnost in the selection and disposition of managerial personnel puts the problem of a decisive improvement in the work with their reserve in the forefront. As already noted, in a number of the oblast's rayons this matter has been neglected and at times it is very complicated to find even one candidate, not only two or three candidates, for a specific post. At present measures are being taken to rectify the situation. The problem of work with the personnel reserve was examined at a meeting of the obkom bureau and specific measures were worked out. The composition of the reserve was expanded slightly and the number of workers with party and political education in it was increased 1.3-fold and of economic managers and chief specialists, almost 1.7-fold. Many more women, promising workers, who have received training in the Komsomol and in Soviet and trade-union work, and nonparty people now join the reserve. The obkom considers the concern for top-notch successors paramount and urgent.

Analyzing cases of replacement of Soviet and economic managers by party bodies—and there are still many such cases—one becomes convinced that this occurs mostly owing to the low ideological-theoretical and political training of party committee workers and to the fact that they do not have skills in party management of the economy. This is not an accidental phenomenon. After all, for many years, when people were recommended for party work, preference was given to such qualities as the ability to accomplish the task set without great concern for the legitimacy of the means used and to implement directives from above with a commander's firm hand.

Technocratism and the administrative-pressure style of work—this is evident today—did considerable damage to the living party cause. In order to more rapidly get rid of such a style and to maximally broaden our personnel's ideological and theoretical outlook and political maturity, an extensive retraining of party and Soviet personnel was organized in the oblast. A total of 1,700 workers in the oblast and rayon link and secretaries of primary party organizations, including 240 from the reserve, were trained in the oblast party school during the past academic year. Effective measures to expand the existing educational base and to improve the training and retraining of party and Soviet personnel are also being taken now.

This, of course, does not mean that party workers can now weaken their attention to economic problems and matters concerning scientific and technical progress. Conversely, it should be maximally intensified under the conditions of restructuring of the economic mechanism.

But it should be intensified without replacing economic bodies and without watching over them in terms of trivial details, but using precisely political methods.

The fundamental and specific aims of the June Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee concerning the establishment of an integrated, new economic management system should become a party directive for all our subsequent work in this area. At the same time, it should not be overlooked that both new and old methods of management will operate at the same time during a certain period. This sets problems unusual in their nature and complexity for party organizations.

As is well known, restructuring requires competence and high professionalism from economic personnel. In this connection the task of helping personnel at all levels to master modern methods of management, of developing in them economic thinking and keen receptivity to new methods, and of imbuing them with a heightened sense of responsibility for the decisions made and for final results has been set and is being implemented. Universal compulsory education in the collective contract in construction and in the introduction of intensive and industrial technologies, full cost accounting in agriculture, and so forth has now been organized in the oblast.

For example, all managers and chief sovkhoz and kolkhoz specialists, as well as heads of agricultural departments and gorkom and raykom secretaries, have received training in new economic methods of management at the base of the advanced Zavet Ilich Kolkhoz in Krasnogorskiy Rayon and the Scientific Research Institute of Agriculture of Central Regions in the RSFSR nonchernozem zone in Nemchinovka in Odintsovskiy Rayon during the current year alone. At the same time, upon the completion of training an interview was conducted with each of them and they took tests.

Basic work on restructuring in the oblast is still only developing. The chief thing and, consequently, the most difficult lies ahead. Of course, the renewal of all the aspects of our life, fundamental restructuring of economic management, and successful accomplishment of the big and responsible tasks set by the 27th CPSU Congress for the current year and the 12th Five-Year Plan are inconceivable without increasing responsibility and discipline at all levels, ensuring the unity of words and deeds, and developing criticism, self-criticism, initiative, and creativity. The obkom, gorkoms, and raykoms will still have to work a great deal and intensively in these directions.

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### **Turkmen Industrial Production Drops in First Half of 1987**

18350405a Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 11 Aug 87 p 1

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 11 August 1987 carries on page 1 a 1,100-word lead editorial headlined "Work Discipline Is the Foundation of Restructuring." The editorial points out that "despite successes achieved, the general amount of industrial production fell by 0.4 percent in comparison to the first half of last year. As a whole, 40 factories and industrial plants in Tashauz Oblast, the TuSSR Ministry of Construction, the TuSSR Fisheries Administration, and other organizations could not guarantee reaching the assigned quotas. The plan for the production of 30 of the 80 most important types of industrial products was not fulfilled." The article adds that "one out of five plants did not meet quotas for raising labor productivity."

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### **Effectiveness of Turkmen Solar Energy Institute Questioned**

18350405b Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 30 Aug 87 p 1

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 30 August 1987 carries on page 1 a 500-word Turkmeninform report on a meeting of the bureau of the Turkmen CP Central Committee to discuss the work of the Gun Scientific-Production Organization, which is engaged in research on solar energy technology; the article is headlined "We Must Raise the Effectiveness of Science." S. A. Nyazov, first secretary of the Turkmen CP Central Committee, said that the "Gun Scientific-Production Organization must basically step up its work in order to become a genuine scientific-technical center for exploiting solar energy in all branches of the economy." He added that "the scientific level of research is still not high; the effectiveness of using modern automation and computer technology in designing and constructing experimental and industrial equipment is low, and products from the scientific-production organization have not been introduced broadly into the republic's economy."

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### **Turkmen Cotton Harvest Preparations Criticized**

18350405c Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 13 Aug 87 p 1

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 13 August 1987 carries on page 1 a 1,100-word lead editorial headlined "Significant Days in the Cotton Harvest" emphasizing the importance of preparing properly for the cotton harvest. It points out that "at some of the republic's enterprises the present opportunity for harvesting the crop is not being used effectively. Many mistakes and poor work are being permitted in the all-round cultivation of cotton. There are many places where the



cotton is overgrown by grasses or is parched for water." The editorial adds that these problems are especially serious in Chardzhou and Tashauz Oblasts.

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**TuSSR: Meat, Dairy Products Meet Quotas**

*18350405d Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 5 Aug 87 p 1*

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 5 August 1987 carries on page 1 a 1,000-word lead editorial headlined "Concern for the Livestock Is Concern for the People" on current achievements and future problems in livestock management. The editorial notes that "in comparison to last year, the production of certain types of animal products increased in the first half of this year. For example, in the first half of this year meat production increased by 2.7 percent and dairy products by 3.1 percent. All oblasts met the semi-annual plan to supply meat and dairy products to the state." However, "footdragging is being permitted at certain kolkhozes and sovkhoses in the preparation of feed for public herds. Attention to these crops is being neglected. As a result, there is a very low per hectare yield." In a number of rayons, lands allocated for the production of animal feed have not been increased and irrigation has been neglected. The editorial points out that if this situation persists, it could create problems in the winter.

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**Serious Vegetable Shortage Noted in Chardzhou**  
*18350405e Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 6 Aug 87 p 2*

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 6 August 1987 carries on page 2 a 1,100-word article by I. Rozumbayev headlined "Some Might Be There, Some Might Not...On the Organization of the Vegetable and Orchard Products Trade in Chardzhou City." The reporter comments that "it is not the middle of winter but the height of summer, which means that there should be plenty of vegetables and orchard products. But in Chardzhou, there is no guarantee of this." Severe shortages or total unavailability of tomatoes, cucumbers, radishes, melons, and cabbage are noted. While some of these shortages can be blamed on kolkhoz managements which violate contracts with the city in order to sell produce elsewhere, much of the blame can be blamed on trade facilities: "There is a shortage of warehouses, and refrigerators either do not work or are in need of repair. The building in which it would be possible to store a few thousand tons of fruit for the fruit and vegetable trade has not undergone major repairs for many years, and cannot even be used for winter storage."

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